

FBI'S

DAILY REPORT

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GENERAL

UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OFFICIAL FETED AT PEKING BANQUET

OW221733Y Peking NC in English 1620 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jul (HSINHUA)--Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, met with Andrew J. Joseph, assistant administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and director of the Bureau of Asia and Pacific Region, and his party here yesterday evening and gave a banquet in their honour. Present on the occasion were Chen Hsing-nung and Ho Li-liang, leading members of departments concerned. Andrew J. Joseph arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to China. He will leave for Canton after visiting Peking.

UNITED STATES

PRC PERFORMING ARTS COMPANY CONCLUDES WASHINGTON TOUR

OW231644Y Peking NCNA in English 1632 GMT Jul 78 OW

[Text] Washington, 22 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Performing Arts Company of the People's Republic of China concluded its performances here this evening to the warm welcome of enthusiastic theatergoers. The Chinese artists had performed to packed houses at the Wolf Trap theater in all the five evenings. The half-covered 3,400-seat theater was overflowed with spectators, many viewing in the open air lawn, others sitting on rugs or in folded chairs, with the audience sometimes swelling to 6,000 or 7,000. Those who could not get tickets this weekend gathered around the hilltops outside the theater fence to catch a glimpse of the event. Theater staff member Jackie Gordon said: "This is the largest crowd we have had here. People kept coming even though we have no more tickets to sell. The performance is so wonderful that you cannot keep them away. Paul Fout, an old man who knows something about ancient Chinese culture, said that he did not expect to see a show so incredible. "My mind went with the Chinese artists," he told HSINHUA. "A few years back, I did not think I could live long to see Chinese performances here. I hope this is a good start.

The audiences were tremendously delighted by classical Peking operas. They praised the subtle plots, pantomime and skills as performed in the "Monkey Makes Havoc in Heaven" and in the "Autumn River." They were also impressed by the "Red Silk Dance" performed by Chao Ching and her company. Electrician Bruce Thompson said: "These dances form bright pictures in my mind, like fire stripes glowing in my heart. It is very stimulating." Chinese instrumental music struck a fresh note to American ears. When the American tune "Turkey in the Straw" was played, some clapped their hands rhythmically, others rose and danced to the tune at the fringe of the lawn. "It is through this mutual communication of arts that can bring the Chinese and Americans closer," said 67-year-old C. Montgomery.

The Washington POST has these comments: The Chinese performance provided "a broad panorama of Chinese performing arts" and "a source of fascination and enjoyment" for Washingtonians. The paper adds: "The eclectic program of folk dances and music, both traditional and modern, bears further witness to richness of Chinese culture."

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER YU CHAN MEETS AMERICAN COLUMNIST

OW211640Y Peking NCNA in English 1625 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jul (HSINHUA)--Vice-Foreign Minister Yu Chan this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with American columnist Marquis William Childs and Mrs. Childs.

WORKERS IN A NUMBER OF U.S. CITIES ON STRIKE

OW221734Y Peking NCNA in English 1625 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jul (HSINHUA)--City workers in a number of U.S. cities have recently organised strikes to press their demand for higher wages, according to Washington reports. The strike of nearly 20,000 city workers in Philadelphia, the fourth largest city in the U.S., entered the seventh day yesterday. They were protesting against the attempt to dismiss large numbers of workers and against refusal of their demand for higher wages. The strike was continuing although union leaders reached agreement with city authorities today.

In Washington D.C. about 2,000 transport workers began a strike on July 20 for pay increase. The authorities declared the strike "illegal" and ordered the strikers to go back to their jobs, but the workers were still holding out yesterday. Public transportation in the U.S. capital was in a state of chaos as a result of the strike. City workers in New Orleans, Louisville and Cleveland also walked off their jobs, recently. Some 20,000 employees of the Norfolk and Western Railway companies are also on strike. The strike waged by pilots of Northwest Airlines has lasted for over two months.

SOVIET UNION

PRC PAPERS MARK SOVIET WRITER CHERNYSHEVSKY'S BIRTH

OW221715Y Peking NCNA in English 1648 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jul (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY and the KWANGMING DAILY here today featured an article by two HSINHUA correspondents in Moscow dedicated to the 150th birthday of the world-renowned Russian thinker, literary critic and writer, N. G. Chernyshevsky (1828-1889). The article gives a brief review of the writer's life and deals at length with his novel "What Is To Be Done." "Chernyshevsky was a staunch fighter against Russian serfdom and a herald of progressive thought in the 1860's," the article writes. "He and his work were held in high regard by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin."

Shortly after his graduation from university in Petersburg, Chernyshevsky plunged himself into the revolutionary movement of the time. He scathingly attacked the landowners for subjecting the serfs to heart-rending misery, and urged the peasantry to unite and go into organized revolutionary action against the tsar and the land-owning class. He was jailed in the Peter-Paul Fortress in 1862. While in prison, the article goes on, he wrote the novel "What Is To Be done?", now recognized as one of the Russian classics of the 19th century. In an artistic form and style all its own, the novel conveys the political, philosophical and aesthetic thinking of the writer. It preaches materialism, takes to task the forces of reaction and urges the readers to transform the hateful reality by revolutionary action and build a new society free from exploitation of man by man. To hoodwink the censor, the ideas and message of the author was skillfully woven into an intriguing love affair. "'What Is To Be Done?' is a novel burning with optimism. It reflects Chernyshevsky's deep-rooted conviction in the triumph of revolution. He concluded the work by painting a glowing picture of the coming new society," says the article.

Concluding it says: "The tsarist regime tried in every way to stigmatize and deprecate this great revolutionary, only to bring for him deeper sympathy and love from the masses. "History is ruthless. A century or more has passed. It was the tsar riding roughshod over the people as their heartless oppressor and exploiter who was condemned to eternal shame."

NORTH ASIA

PRC DEFENSE MINISTRY HOSTS BANQUET FOR DPRK DELEGATION

OW232017Y Peking NCNA in English 2010 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Korean People's Army friendship delegation led by Lt. General O Guk-nyol was welcomed at a banquet here this evening by the Ministry of National Defence. Su Yu, leading member of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-minister of national defence, attended the banquet. Earlier, he met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Lt. General O Guk-nyol and all members of the delegation.

Among the guests were Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China, and Senior Col. Kim Bo-yun, military attache of the Korean Embassy. Proposing a toast at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Yang Yung said: "The Korean People's Army is a heroic army founded, nurtured and commanded by the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il-song. "Under the guidance of the policy of 'converting the whole army into a cadre army, modernizing the whole army, arming the entire people and turning the whole country into a fortress!', the Korean People's Army has built itself up and it is closely linked with the people and capable of fighting a modern war. It is vigilantly guarding the front post in the anti-imperialist struggle, and effectively protecting the fruit of socialist revolution and construction in the northern half of the republic."

He continued: "We resolutely support the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and resolutely support the three principles and the five-point programme for the reunification put forth by President Kim Il-song. We have always held that the Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves and it brooks no interference by any external force. All schemes to create 'two Koreas' in an attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea are doomed to failure. "We will always unite with the Korean people, fight together and advance together with them. We are convinced that under the solicitude of Chairman Hua and President Kim Sino-Korean friendship will prosper and flourish."

In his toast Lt. General O Guk-nyol said that the Korean and Chinese peoples and armies were close revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers fighting shoulder to shoulder against their common enemy. The friendship between them was cemented and cultivated by the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Chinese people's great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung. This friendship is being further consolidated and developed under the profound attention of the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Chinese people's wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. He pointed out that the officers and men of the Korean People's Army had maintained its vigilance in the face of intensified war provocations by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and further strengthened its combat effectiveness. He expressed the conviction that with the active support from the Chinese people and other progressive people in the world, the Korean people would certainly realize the independent reunification of their country.

Present at the banquet were Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, Yan Chin-sheng, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, and Wang Ping, political commissar of the PLA General Logistics Department. The Korean People's Army friendship delegation arrived here by special plane this morning at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence.

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A 4

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NCNA CITES PYONGYANG FILM ON U.S. CRIMES AGAINST KOREA

OW210730Y Peking NCNA in English 0705 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jul (HSINHUA)--The International Department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea yesterday gave a film reception for foreign diplomatic envoys here in the People's Palace of Culture. The documentary "Accusations Against U.S. Imperialist Aggressors" was shown at the reception. The film, using historical materials disclosed the crimes committed by U.S. imperialist aggressors after World War Two. The material used in the film relates to the following topics: The occupation of South Korea; instigation of a war of aggression against Korea; the military provocation, after the Korean War armistice, conducted in collusion with the South Korean puppet clique; the advancing of the policy of "two Koreas", and the hindering of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

PRC VOLLEYBALL TEAM MEETS KOREAN OFFICIAL, DEPARTS FOR HOME

OW211425Y Peking NCNA in English 1600 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Chinese women's volleyball team led by Kung Yuan-ki left here for home this afternoon after a friendly visit to Korea. Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier of the Korean Administration Council, received the Chinese team at noon today and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. Present on the occasion were Kim Yu-sun, chairman, and Kim Tuk-chun, vice-chairman, of Korea's Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Chih-hsien. The Chinese women's volleyball team played with the Korean women's volleyball team at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on July 9 and 13. The Chinese team lost the first match 0:3 and won the second match 3:2.

JAPANESE JOURNAL SAYS SRV SEEKS REGIONAL HEGEMONY

OW221727Y Peking NCNA in English 1640 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese leading clique is practising regional hegemonism, the Japanese bi-monthly CONTEMPORARY ASIA pointed out in a commentary in its latest issue. After listing Vietnam's persecution and expulsion of Chinese residents and its aggression on Kampuchea, it said: "Beginning from the autumn of 1977, the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam started flagrant provocations and aggression against neighbouring China and Kampuchea and has been pressing hegemonism." It said: "What we should not neglect is that at present there is a certain force supporting and instigating the Vietnamese leading clique in stepping up the pursuance of hegemonism. And that force is Soviet social-imperialism."

Referring to the distortions and lies of the Soviet PRAVDA and other papers about Vietnam's anti-China activities, it said that the purpose of the Soviet Union is to "spread the notion that only the Soviet Union is the guardian who influences Vietnam. The mere fact of styling itself the guardian is a manifestation of big power hegemonism and well deserves condemnation of international public opinion."

Referring to the concept of a "region of peace, genuine independence and neutrality" which Vietnam advanced recently and called for the participation by all Southeast Asian countries, the commentary pointed out: "This concept is nothing but a Vietnamese variation of the shop-worn Soviet proposed 'Asian security system.' It is precisely for this reason that Southeast Asian countries and peoples are alive to this 'concept.'

"Vietnam's participation in the Soviet-manipulated Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has all the more sharpened their vigilance. Facts show that Vietnam has embarked in Asia on the road that Cuba has taken in Africa." The commentary said that this is the road along which Hanoi is seeking hegemony with the support of the superpower of the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese plan of realizing the notorious "Indochina federation" will have no chance whatever to succeed, the commentary noted.

The commentary added: "Hanoi's anti-Chinese and anti-China campaign is closely related to its aggression on Kampuchea. All results from the goading of Soviet social-imperialism and from the intention to cover up the degeneration of Vietnam and its Communist Party leading body and the failure of agriculture and other fields of socialist construction with a view to diverting the Vietnamese people's attention abroad." [as received] The commentary stresses in conclusion: "The war of aggression is doomed to failure, and the just war of national defence is sure to win. This truth also holds good in Indochina."

JAPANESE MARINE OIL GEOLOGY DELEGATION PETED

OW222021Y Peking NCNA in English 1937 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jul (HSINHUA)--Hsu Chieh, leading member of the State Geological Bureau and acting president of the Geological Society of China, hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of a Japanese marine oil geology delegation. Leader of the delegation is Jin Miyazaki, deputy leader is Akira Matsuzawa and advisor is Takaharu Ohkubo.

Present on the occasion were Wang Wen-lin, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; Li Hsuan, deputy director of the State Geological Bureau; and Tsou Chia-yu, president of the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences. After arriving in Peking on June 28 as guests of the Geological Society of China, the Japanese guests inspected oilfields, factories, scientific institutions, schools and oil prospecting sites, had academic exchanges with their Chinese counterparts and exchanged views with them on strengthening future cooperation in science and technology.

The Japanese guests also had meetings with Sun Ching-wen, minister of chemical industry, Chang Wen-pin, vice-minister of petroleum industry, Li Hsuan, deputy director of the State Geological Bureau, Hsia Yen, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Wang Wen-lin, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

Meets With Vice Premier Kang

OW231550Y Peking NCNA in English 1517 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Jul (HSINHUA)-- Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Japanese marine oil geology delegation with Jin Miyazaki as leader, Akira Matsuzawa as deputy leader and Takaharu Ohkubo as advisor. In a sincere atmosphere they discussed the possibility of technical cooperation and exchanges in the fields of general geological investigation, prospecting and exploitation of oil resources. Present on the occasion were Hsu Chieh, leading member of the State Geological Bureau and acting president of the Geological Society of China; Chang Pin, vice-minister of petroleum industry; Li Hsuan, deputy director of the State Geological Bureau; and leading members of other departments concerned.

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PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

VICE CHAIRMAN TENG YING-CHAO MEETS JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW231306Y Peking NCNA in English 1224 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Jul (HSINHUA)--Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the fifth delegation of the Japanese Society of Returnees from China (orthodox) with Shuntaro Kunitomo as leader and Minoshin Fukushima as deputy leader. Wang Yun-sheng, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, was present.

NPC'S CHI PENG-FEI FETES JAPANESE DIET DELEGATION

OW211316Y Peking NCNA in English 1304 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a Japanese Diet members' friendship delegation with Masaaki Fujita as its leader and Yoshinari Norota and Koji Masouka as its deputy leaders. Present on the occasion were Chang Yu, deputy general manager of the China International Travel Service, and Sun Ping-hua, secretary-general of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

KYODO INTERVIEWS PRC OFFICIALS ON EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION

OW211347Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Jul KYODO--Few countries in the world can match the successes scored by China in the accurate prediction of earthquakes. A huge national network of observation and analysis relying on both modern scientific equipment and scrutiny of the movements of livestock and fish has made considerable headway in keeping tremor damage in that vast shake-prone nation to a minimum. However, according to An Chi-yuan, head of a delegation from China's National Seismological Bureau currently visiting Japan, the inexact science of prediction is "like a steep peak where we are still straining on the uphill slope."

An, who is vice bureau chief, and two other delegation members, geodesist Chen Chin-lien and earth physics researcher Chou Chi-chia, described the present situation of earthquake prediction in China in the following interview with KYODO: An said that the main purpose of their current visit to Japan is to study Japan's highly developed observation equipment and techniques. He said that both Japan and China are countries which are very susceptible to quakes, and the exchange of research and experiences is of utmost significance. Chen praised the excellence of Japanese technology in the field, and emphasized that seismology, unlike other scientific fields, must be studied as a comprehensive field encompassing a wide range of experiences and extensive data. Chen said that their effort to learn the technology of industrialized nations in step with China's four-fold modernization campaign in the industrial, agricultural, defense, and scientific fields.

Chou said that China has still had little experience in phenomena presaging tremors and needs to make improvements in its field machinery. He said that China must switch to automated telemeter equipment in the future, and that he wants to learn from Japanese developments in the areas of geodesics and catastrophic crustal movements. An said that the study of earthquakes in China began at a very basic level after the liberation at the urging of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung. After the devastating Hsingtai quake of 1966 the late Premier Chou En-lai issued a directive calling for the combination of foreign and Chinese technology, and the integration of specialists and the masses, in building an effective forecasting system.

An said that there has since been rapid progress in understanding the dynamics of earthquakes, but their experience in predicting is still too shallow to insure success in every instance. The National Seismological Bureau, a part of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, is responsible for collecting and analyzing all the quake observations and research being carried out in the country. An said that every year the bureau draws up a general plan to be followed by local earthquake bureaus and the 300 specialists' observatories scattered around the country. The national bureau uses the data received to decide where specialists and observation equipment should be concentrated. An said that in the effort to rationalize research into tremors, Academy of Science's laboratories in geophysics and various other government offices related to movements of the earth are being transferred to the control of the National Seismological Bureau. The bureau also has its own factory for producing observation equipment.

An said that experts in the bureau receive their training from one of four courses: university departments in geophysics or geodesics, laboratories which train graduate students, a limited number of students who study abroad, and short specialist courses offered in universities and local seismological bureaus. He said that including people who receive short period training, there are now 5,000 earthquake experts in the country.

Chou said that there are also more than 1,000 observation stations around the country operated by citizens in schools and factories. These citizens either receive instructions from a visiting expert or enroll in short training courses. Chou said that the bureau also prints pamphlets to educate people in observation and that basic knowledge of earthquakes and means of predicting tremors are now included in middle school textbooks in areas often hit by tremors.

Chou admitted that the bureau failed to pinpoint the July 1976 earthquake of magnitude 7.8 that killed hundreds of thousands of people in the Tangshan and Tientsin area. But he said that they learned some valuable lessons for the future. Chou said that after the successfully predicted Haicheng quake in 1975 studies were carried out in the Tangshan area because of the high level of activity in the earth. After analyzing data of crustal movements and underground water an earthquake warning was issued for the Tangshan area in early 1976. Chou said that just before the Tangshan quake they recorded an increase in unusual activity in the earth, but that as a result of other quakes in northern China at the same time they were unable to decide what specific area was linked to the warning signs. He said that the absence of pretremors also made prediction difficult, but that they were encouraged by the fact that they had been able to detect warning signals even in the case of an earthquake directly under the surface. Chou added that the Tangshan tremor occurred in the final days of the struggle against the "gang of four," and that at that time it had been difficult to analyze information dispassionately.

Chen said that after the Tangshan disaster the bureau reexamined in great detail every region in the country regarded as a possible earthquake site. He said that at the same time they have directed cities and construction operations to strengthen the ability of buildings to withstand earthquakes. An concluded by saying that the Chinese seismologists have confidence that success in predicting this devastating natural disaster is possible. He said that earthquake prediction is "glorious work" in behalf of the welfare of the people. The delegation will travel to Sendai on July 28 to observe damages incurred in the recent major earthquake there. They will then tour observation facilities in the Tohoku District and Hokkaido before leaving for China on August 8.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTARY ON AID TO SRV

OW211709Y Peking NCNA in English 1705 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 July (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY commentator says in an article on July 22: "The Chinese Government has recently revoked partially, and then all its aid to Vietnam. But it was compelled to do so and had no alternative."

The article says: "First of all, the number of victimized Chinese expelled to China by the Vietnamese authorities has now approached 160,000. This created tremendous economic difficulties for China and forced it to divert part of the financial and material resources previously earmarked for aid to Vietnam to meet the expenditure for resettling the returnees and providing them with jobs.

"Secondly, over a long period of time, the Vietnamese authorities have been inciting national hatred for China and engineered many serious incidents in which Chinese experts were insulted and injured. Stones or bricks were thrown and abuses were shouted at them, some of their quarters were raided, and they were sometimes confronted with trumped-up difficulties or treated in a provocative manner. Thus, they were denied a normal atmosphere to carry on their work smoothly.

"Thirdly, it is true that no strings, political or economic, should be attached to aid from one country to another. Nevertheless, there must be an elementary basis for this aid, that is, maintenance of even the commonest of friendly relations instead of pursuing a policy of hostility. Today, the Vietnamese authorities are taking an anti-China and anti-Chinese course and openly revile China as behaving like the 'reactionary imperialists' and 'monarchs of the past,' they have actually branded China as their 'enemy.' Under the circumstances, what alternative is there for China beside stopping its aid?"

Refuting the Vietnamese authorities' allegation that China tried to use aid to "force" Vietnam to change its so-called "line of independence, sovereignty and international solidarity," the article says: Everybody knows the so-called 'line of independence, sovereignty and international solidarity' pursued by the Vietnamese authorities did not start from today.

Needless to say, just as the Vietnamese authorities disapproved of China's line, we have reservations towards their line. 'Independence and sovereignty' is all right, but it is impermissible to take this as a cover to infringe on the 'independence and sovereignty' of other countries, go in for regional hegemonism and feverishly engage in anti-China activities. Neither is 'international solidarity' wrong, but the question is solidarity with whom? Much less can they expect others to dance, together with them, to the baton of a superpower. Although we disagree with the line pursued by the Vietnamese authorities, we have invariably followed the principle of non-interference in the affairs of other countries and have never thought of using aid as a lever to exert influence on others."

"At the end of the 1960's and the beginning of the 70's, the Vietnamese authorities, while receiving massive Chinese aid, published a host of articles in their newspapers and magazines to publicize by insinuation the story that the aggression and threat to Vietnam came from the north, from China. Instead of taking this to heart, however, China went ahead with its aid and support for Vietnam in the latter's war of national salvation against U.S. aggression. Around the end of the war against U.S. aggression, the Vietnamese authorities have deliberately tried to undermine Sino-Vietnamese relations by stirring up all kinds of incidents and controversies. What China did was merely to offer advices to the Vietnamese side.

When the leaders of the two countries met in Peking in June 1977, the Chinese leaders enumerated to the Vietnamese leaders most frankly the whole string of words and deeds of the Vietnamese side which were against China, incident-provoking and detrimental to the friendly relations between the two countries. They expressed the sincere hope that the Vietnamese authorities would put an end to all this in the interest of maintaining the friendly relations between the two countries. Although things had gone that far, China continued its aid to Vietnam. Isn't this a fact beyond dispute? How can the Vietnamese authorities say that China has used aid to apply pressure on them?"

"The Chinese Government and people have provided aid to the extent of their capabilities to dozens of developing countries in strict abidance by the eight principles on providing aid to foreign countries announced by China in 1964. We never regard such aid as a kind of one-sided gift. In providing aid to other countries, China strictly respects the sovereignty of the recipient country, refrains from intervention in its internal affairs, never attaches any conditions or asks for any privileges, let alone uses aid as a means to exert pressure on it. This is witnessed by all and universally acknowledged. Who would believe the Vietnamese authorities' slander that China is using aid to 'compel' them to change their 'line'?"

The article also says that after China had stopped its aid to Vietnam, the Soviet propaganda machine maligned China as having "resorted to crude pressure, blackmail and provocative actions" and following a "hegemonist line." The article pointed out: "This mud-slinging cannot help change the social-imperialist image of the Kremlin or place the Vietnamese authorities in a better light".

"It is common knowledge that Soviet aid to other countries serves as a lever for gaining political, economic and military control over its recipients, meddling in their domestic affairs, plundering their natural resources and acquiring various prerogatives and military bases and even serves as a smokescreen for its subversive activities and sabotage there. If a recipient country refuses to submit to Soviet control and interference and decides to uphold its independence and sovereignty, Moscow would dun for repayment of its loans, blackmail it and even go to the length of subverting its legitimately constituted government. This is crude pressure and downright hegemonism, pure and simple," the article declares.

NCNA REPORTS ON CHINESE PERSECUTIONS, EXPULSIONS IN SRV

OW231534Y Peking NCNA in English 1529 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Jul (HSINHUA)--Victimized Chinese nationals expelled by the Vietnamese authorities to China totalled over 160,000 by July 20, it was learned from competent authorities here today. While spreading the lie about "a forcible evacuation campaign" conducted by China, the Vietnamese authorities have recently continued to persecute and expel Chinese nationals in the hinterland and the border areas. They resorted to sacking, cancellation of their residence registration and food rations, arrests and interrogation, seizing their property and ordering them to leave within a definite time limit. They sent large number of Chinese nationals to border points along the Sino-Vietnamese border in an attempt to expel them to China by instigating them to storm the Chinese checkpoints.

Latest returnees disclosed that the Hanoi municipal authorities have summoned Chinese residents for interrogation one household after another and forced them to declare and register their choice whether to leave for China or not. In Hang Buom Street alone 30 Chinese households were summoned for interrogation. This has thrown the Chinese residents to work and live normally. A returnee from Ho Chi Minh City, Tseng Li-chuan, disclosed that in Bac Viet Street of the city 11 families of Chinese nationals had been taken away.

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While rejecting the "return-home identity cards" issued by the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam as "illegal," the Haiphong municipal authorities sent their public security men to forcibly distribute to the Chinese households so-called "exit certificates" issued by Vietnam unilaterally. The Vietnamese public security personnel deceived the Chinese nationals, saying that those Chinese residents who wish to return to China have no need to get certificate cards from the Chinese Embassy and that it is quite "legal" for them to leave for China so long as they have the "exit certificates" issued by Vietnam. And then they were hastened repeatedly to return to China by land. Chinese teacher Liu Ta-Hsin and his four family members were expelled from Haiphong City to China by the Vietnamese authorities by this kind of deception and coercion.

In border areas where large numbers of Chinese nationals have been driven out, the Vietnamese authorities show little mercy to those remaining. Only some 20 out of the more than 200 Chinese families remain in Lao Cai of Hoang Lien Son Province, and their stay is unsafe because Vietnamese security men are spreading the myth that they stay in the city to serve as spies for China. After the massive ouster in Mong Cai town of Quang Ninh Province, only less than 1,000 Chinese nationals remained there, and, beginning from July 20, Vietnamese security men threatened to remove all of them to Dong Trieu District. Grain ration cards of those families with some of their members back in China were already confiscated to force the remaining ones to leave Vietnam.

Relentless persecution of Chinese peasant households continues in Vietnamese countryside. Early last month, a "working team" was sent to the village of Dam Ha in Quang Ha District of Quang Ninh Province inhabited by many Chinese nationals. They live in these Chinese families and took away their ploughs and rakes as well as their rice seeds. [sentence as received] Militiamen were called out this month to seize their cattle and hogs, and more recently, their early rice harvests were taken away. While every Vietnamese villager was rationed 30 kilogrammes of rice, Chinese nationals were allowed nothing. Robbed thus of all their means of survival, they were compelled to leave Vietnam for China.

PRC Official Speaks at Hanoi Talks

OW211432Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Jul--On 20 July, the representative of the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam delivered a speech at the 18th meeting of negotiations between China and Vietnam on Chinese ships bringing home victimized Chinese residents from Vietnam. He exposed the fact that the Vietnamese authorities still seek to undermine the agreement reached by China and Vietnam on the control of the border area and the fact that the Vietnamese authorities have gone from bad to worse in persecuting and driving out Chinese residents from various check points along the border. The Chinese representative also refuted the slander and attack launched by the Vietnamese side against the procedure adopted by the Chinese Embassy in helping the Chinese residents return to China.

The representative from the Chinese Embassy emphatically pointed out: Since the beginning of negotiations on the bringing home of Chinese residents, the activities of the Vietnamese side in persecuting and driving out Chinese residents have become even more feverish instead of ebbing. Of late, Vietnamese authorities in Hanoi, Haiphong, Lang Son and other localities dispatched public security personnel to visit a number of Chinese residents. Whether they applied to return to China or not, they were notified of a deadline for leaving Vietnam. Their household registers and food ration cards were also declared null and void. Public security personnel told the Chinese residents threateningly that if they do not leave by the deadline, they will be escorted to a checkpoint along the border by motor vehicles and driven out of the country. The Vietnamese authorities also kept under surveillance, interrogated and arrested innocent Chinese residents, and subjected them to ruthless mental and physical persecution.

Particularly serious is the fact that since the Chinese side reiterated on 12 July its determination to strictly abide by its regulations for border control in order to honor the agreement between the Chinese and Vietnamese governments, the Vietnamese side has further instigated and driven large numbers of Overseas Chinese back to China in disregard of the agreement between the two countries. As a result of the Vietnamese side's fabrication of rumors and its open instigation of an attempt to drive Overseas Chinese back to China, several thousand Overseas Chinese have been forced to gather at the Tunghsing and Vui ports by the Vietnamese authorities without completion of any return procedures.

The representative of the Chinese Embassy pointed out: The Vietnamese authorities have willfully violated the border control agreement between the Chinese and Vietnamese sides and persecuted and expelled Overseas Chinese to China in the aforesaid manner. Meanwhile, they have instructed their representatives to the negotiations to slander and attack the Chinese Embassy for conducting its regular work concerning the return procedures for the Overseas Chinese and to allege that the Chinese Embassy has "instigated and threatened" large numbers of Overseas Chinese to return to China. "The Chinese Embassy has always handled matters concerning the return of Overseas Chinese according to principle and in an open and aboveboard manner," the representative of the Chinese Embassy said. Recently, more and more Overseas Chinese have applied to the Chinese Embassy to return to China. Many of them are from southern and remote provinces. Some of them have come with their entire families regardless of age and some are even hungry and penniless. Their plight is pitiful. This is the direct result of the increased persecution and expulsion of Overseas Chinese by the Vietnamese authorities.

He said: "Even under such circumstances, the Chinese Embassy still followed the persistent policy of the Chinese Government and, patiently and in the manner of seeking truth from facts, advised those Chinese residents who wanted to return home to stay in Vietnam and live with the Vietnamese people in a friendly way. The Chinese Embassy only approved the return of those Chinese residents who couldn't survive in Vietnam due to ostracism and persecution by the Vietnamese authorities and those who had other good reasons, and issued them identity cards for their return home and asked them to follow the necessary exit procedures of the Vietnamese side. We must ask: Which article of Vietnamese law did the actions of the Chinese Embassy violate? With what internal affairs did the Chinese Embassy interfere?"

The Chinese representative pointed out: On the one hand, the Vietnamese authorities persecuted and expelled Chinese residents in an unbridled way and on the other hand, they slandered China for stirring up the so-called movement to "force Hoa people to move to other places." On the one hand, Vietnamese authorities spread rumors among Chinese residents and urged some of them fill out applications at the Chinese Embassy, and on the other hand, made unfounded countercharges blaming the Chinese Embassy for "stealthily" issuing homeward bound identity cards to the "Hoa people." The double-dealing tricks of the Vietnamese side are really very wicked.

Commentary Examines SRV Arguments

OW221520Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary: "Untenable Arguments of Vietnamese Authorities"--
NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, 22 Jul (HSINHUA)--As many as 160,000 Chinese nationals in Vietnam have returned to China in the last few months. The obvious reason for this is that the Vietnamese authorities have been pursuing a policy of discriminating against, persecuting and expelling Chinese nationals.

These Chinese nationals had been reduced to poverty and ruin. They had been compelled to move from place to place without jobs or homes and even at the risk of their life. If the Chinese nationals could still manage to keep body and soul together in Vietnam, why should they leave the places where they and their forefathers had lived and worked, say goodbye to the Vietnamese people with whom they had shared joy and sorrow, and go back to China?

The Vietnamese authorities have tried their utmost to deny and conceal the truth about their persecution and expulsion of Chinese nationals. They have racked their brains to produce one "reason" after another to explain the return of these Chinese residents, but none of these reasons is convincing.

At the outset, the Vietnamese leaders contended that there were "a number of bad elements among the Hoa people" who were spreading rumours such as: "War will break out between China and Vietnam" and "China is calling the Hoa people to go back". They claimed that large numbers of "Hoa people" returned to China because they believed in these rumours. This contention is untenable. The magic of the few rumours would be potent indeed, even miraculous, if they could lead to the exodus of more than one hundred thousand people. Moreover, could a sovereign country be so incompetent as to fail to cope with a few rumours? This argument failed to convince anybody.

Next, the Vietnamese authorities changed their emphasis and argued that "some Chinese leaders are calling the Hoa people back to build the country." This is not a rumour spread by "a number of bad elements" but a statement made by a representative of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry at a Sino-Vietnamese meeting in Hanoi on July 12 devoted to negotiations over the shipment by China of victimized Chinese nationals back to China. One would presume that since this statement was made by an official representative of the Vietnamese authorities, there should be some evidence to support it. But the Vietnamese authorities could produce no facts whatsoever to prove that any Chinese leader had ever made such a call. Nor can any data-processing institution in the world find such a statement in its files. That a diplomatic representative of the Vietnamese authorities should repeat such a rumour at the negotiation, serves as counterproof that it is none other than the Vietnamese authorities themselves who are spreading the rumour that "China is calling the Hoa people to go back."

The Vietnamese authorities claimed that the "Hoa people" and Vietnamese "live in concord and mutual attachment, in a great socialist family in Vietnam," that "Hoa people enjoy the same rights as Vietnamese", and that "no Hoa people are more equally treated elsewhere than in Vietnam." Now, if all this is true, would it not be something astounding in world history that more than 100,000 Overseas Chinese should have given up their exceedingly happy "great socialist family" and vied to return to their motherland, bringing with them the aged and the young, immediately after they were "called" by Chinese leaders? In uttering such nonsense, are the Vietnamese authorities not afraid of having their much-vaunted "policy of benevolence" toward the "Hoa people" thoroughly repudiated?

Besides, not all of the expelled Chinese nationals have returned to China. Many had braved the turbulent waves in boats and drifted to some other countries or regions in Southeast Asia and Oceania. Can it be said that these Chinese nationals have also responded to the "call" of Chinese leaders to go "back to build the country?"

The third argument of the Vietnamese authorities is that large numbers of "Hoa people" fled because "Hoa capitalists" opposed the "socialist transformation" in industry and commerce being carried out in South Vietnam. This is still less tenable.

According to investigations, over 95 percent of the 160,000 Chinese nationals who have thus far returned are working people from North Vietnam where socialist transformation was completed fundamentally in 1960. This fact suffices to belie the argument of the Vietnamese authorities. Furthermore, the overwhelming majority of the Chinese nationals coming from South Vietnam are likewise working people.

Of late, the Vietnamese authorities cooked up a new argument. At the last two meetings of the current Sino-Vietnamese negotiations in Hanoi, the representative of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry repeatedly insisted that the return of large numbers of "Hoa people" to China was the result of a "forced evacuation campaign" launched by the Chinese side. This is a more glaring absurdity. The "Hoa people," as the Vietnamese authorities call them, are living within the territory of Vietnam. No matter how much power the Chinese Government may wield within the boundary of China, it cannot "force" the residents in the territory of Vietnam, let alone conduct a "forced evacuation campaign". In fact, the Vietnamese authorities possess all means of coercion toward the residents in their country. They actually forced the Chinese nationals to leave Vietnam by sending out security personnel, militiamen and armed forces and giving instructions to party and government organs at all levels to do so, and by resorting to such coercive measures as cancelling the identity cards of Chinese nationals, stopping their food rations, depriving them of the means of livelihood and ordering them to leave within a time limit. The farms opened up with so much toil by the Chinese nationals in South Vietnam were confiscated and given to "immigrants" from the north at an order of "evacuation". While in North Vietnam, steps were taken as early as at the beginning of last year "to clear up the border areas". In other words, the Chinese nationals were forced to move out and were expelled en masse. This was repeated in other places all over Vietnam. Anyone with common sense can easily give an answer to the question: Who should be blamed for the "forced evacuation"?

After the Vietnamese authorities' fabrication that the Chinese nationals "believed in rumours" or "evaded transformation" is exposed, they attacked China by inventing the lie that the Chinese nationals were "responding to China's calls" and were "forced to evacuate" by China. They really have nothing left with which to justify themselves. Whether at the negotiation table or in their newspapers, they can never produce a plausible explanation of the fact that 160,000 victimized Chinese nationals have been forced to return to China. This is not due to the incompetence of the Vietnamese authorities and their propagandists, but because things have their own logic. Any argument contrary to the logic of things becomes an absurdity.

The failure to produce a plausible explanation and their self-contradictory statements which are full of loopholes have obviously given the Vietnamese authorities a headache. However, they have to cling desperately to their last position, that is, refusal to admit the fact of their large-scale persecution and expulsion of Chinese nationals. Once this defence line is broken through, all their anti-China hue and cry and actions based on this fictitious foundation will collapse. This will expose before the world the truth that the Vietnamese authorities' ostracism of the Chinese nationals is an established policy to meet their internal and external needs and to follow the Soviet Union in opposing China.

VICE PREMIER CHEN MU-HUA RECEIVES BURMESE TRAVEL GROUP

OW211810Y Peking NCNA in English 1520 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chen Mu-hua, vice-premier of the State Council, met the delegation of the Burma Travel and Hotel Corporation led by U Tin Maung here this afternoon. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. U Tha Tun, Burmese ambassador to China, attended the meeting. Kung Hsiao, leading member of China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau, was present.

The delegation arrived in Peking on July 17 at the invitation of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau and was entertained at a banquet given by the bureau. While in Peking, they held talks with the Chinese counterparts on travel and tourist exchanges. The Burmese friends also visited the tooth-relic pagoda and other places of historical interest. The delegation will leave Peking soon for a tour of southern China before going home.

PEKING RECEPTION WELCOMES BURMESE CULTURAL TROUPE

BK211103Y Peking in Burmese to Burma 0000 GMT 20 Jul 78 BK

[Text] A Burmese cultural song and dance troupe led by Dr Khin Maung Nyunt, director general of the Department of Fine Arts, Cultural Ministry, arrived in Peking by air on 17 July to perform for 3 weeks in China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

On the night of 18 July, Wang Ping-nan, chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, hosted a reception to welcome the Burmese troupe. Burmese Ambassador to China U Tha Tun and his wife were also invited to the reception which was attended by Chinese Vice Foreign Minister (?Yu Chan), Vice Minister of Culture (?Liu Ching-tang), vice chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries (?Lin Lin), responsible officials of the departments concerned and representatives of the artistes in Peking.

Offering a toast at the reception, Wang Ping-nan lauded the *swemyo paukphaw* [kinship]--friendship between the peoples of China and Burma. He noted that China and Burma are friendly neighbors who have lived amicably for many generations and that the two countries once shared the common fate of being invaded and oppressed by imperialists and colonialists. The two countries had supported one another during the course of their long struggle and developed *swemyo paukphaw* closeness. The leaders of the two countries have exchanged visits several times since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1950. Premier Chou En-lai visited Burma (?nine) times while President U Ne Win has visited China (?10) times and these visits will always be remembered and put down in the annals of China-Burma friendly relations.

When Teng Ying-chao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, visited Burma in 1977 on a good-will visit, she was accorded a warm welcome. Similarly, Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was accorded a warm welcome when he visited Burma during the early part of this year. Their visits marked new chapters in the history of China-Burma friendship relations.

In recent years, the Wuhan acrobatic team, the Canton Song and Dance Troupe, and the Kwangtung acrobatic team successively visited Burma and they were offered hearty hospitality by the government and people of Burma. For this hospitality Wang Ping-nan expressed deep appreciation to the government and people of Burma. Burmese musicians and dancers, Wang added, have come to China and performed many times; and their artistic and brilliant performances are still remembered by the Chinese audiences. He was assured that Chinese audiences this time will also applaud the various Burmese national songs and dances to be presented by the Burmese artistes. The Burmese artistes will not only further strengthen the tie of friendship between China and Burma, but also provide an opportunity for the Chinese artistes to learn from them. This visit by the Burmese troupe will also promote understanding and friendship between the peoples and artistes of the two countries and cultural exchange, said Wang Ping-nan.

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Offering a toast on behalf of the Burmese troupe, Burmese Ambassador U Tha Tun said that China and Burma are neighboring countries connected by jungles and water and that the peoples of the two countries have maintained relations for many generations. There have also long been cultural relations and contacts between the Chinese and Burmese people. China-Burma friendship developed further during this generation as a result of tender nurturing by far-sighted leaders Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai of China and President U Ne Win of Burma. The exchange of visits by leaders of the two countries have also further improved the friendly relations between China and Burma.

The visit of this Burmese cultural song and dance troupe to the People's Republic of China takes place in accordance with the principle of promoting relations between the peoples of the two countries as laid down by the leaders of China and Burma. The Burmese troupe, U Tha Tun added, has brought the love and friendship of the government and people of Burma for the government and people of China; and on their return, they will take with them the love and friendship of the government and people of China. The artistes from the central song and dance troupe of China entertained their Burmese counterparts with musical programs at the reception, which was imbued with **swemyo paukhaw** friendship of the people of China and Burma from beginning to end.

THAI, MALAYSIAN PAPERS DENOUNCE SOVIET EXPANSION IN ASIA

OW221536Y Peking NCNA in English 1522 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jul (HSINHUA)--Thai and Malaysian papers have in their recent editorials and articles denounced Soviet social-imperialism for its expansion in Southeast Asia through Vietnam and uneasiness it has brought to the region. Thai newspaper TONG HUA YID PAO in an article says that the Soviet Union in covertly backing Vietnam to oppose China is also bringing uneasiness to Southeast Asia and creating opportunities for expansion. This is a serious trend against which the countries in the region should keep vigilance."

Another Thai paper SING SIAN YIT PAO carried an article saying that behind the Indo-China federation project, "A more dangerous international conspiracy is in the offing. To make headway in Southeast Asia hegemonism has to make use of the Hanoi regime as a springboard in Indo-China." The article said that if the scheme succeeded, there would be chaos and peace threatened in the region.

Malaysian paper KUANG HUA YIT PAO pointed out in an article that it is clear that the Soviet Union wants to turn Vietnam into an Asian Cuba in order to "foster a henchman" in the Indochinese Peninsula. Another Malaysian paper SING PIN JIH PAO said in an editorial that the Soviet Union has ulterior motives in abetting Vietnam in expelling Chinese nationals. Only those countries who are not willing to see stability in Asia want to create tension, because only under a tense situation the "Asian collective security system" could possibly be sold. SIN CHEW JIT POH, also of Malaysia, said editorially that the big power behind Vietnam "is anxious to stir up trouble. Once there is trouble, it can take advantage of the situation. The Southeast Asian countries should be on guard. the earlier the better."

SOUTH ASIA

TENG HSIAO-PING MEETS, PETES NEPALESE ROYALTY 23 JULY

OW231600Y Peking NCNA in English 1523 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Jul (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah and his wife Her Royal Highness Princess Komal Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah and His Royal Highness Prince Dhirendra Bir Bikram Shah and his wife Her Royal Highness Princess Prekshya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah and other distinguished guests from Nepal.

After the meeting, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping gave a banquet for the Nepalese princes and princesses and their party. Present at the meeting and the banquet were Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; and Chang Hai-feng, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Also present were Nepalese Ambassador to China Yadu Nath Khanal and his wife. The Nepalese princes and princesses arrived here by special plane yesterday morning on their way home after visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This afternoon, the distinguished Nepalese guests visited the Peking spare-time sports school.

Visitors Pay Respects to Mao's Remains

OW231602Y Peking NCNA in English 1527 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Jul (HSINHUA)--His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra Bit Bikram Shah and his wife Her Royal Highness Princess Komal Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah, and his Royal Highness Prince Dhirendra Bir Bikram Shah and his wife Her Royal Highness Princess Prekshya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of Nepal and their party paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall here today. Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Hai-feng was present.

PRC EDUCATION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SRI LANKA

OW211239Y Peking NCNA in English 1605 GMT 18 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Jul (HSINHUA)--A Chinese education delegation with Li Chi, vice-minister of education, as leader and Chien Li-jen, permanent Chinese representative to UNESCO, as deputy leader left here for Sri Lanka by air this evening. They will attend the 4th regional conference of ministers of education and those responsible for economic planning in Asia and Oceania organized by UNESCO to be held shortly in Colombo. They will also make a friendly visit to Sri Lanka.

Vice-Minister Li Chi said at the airport: "The Chinese education delegation is going to attend the current conference in order to seek friendship and promote unity with other countries. We are going to step up our international academic exchanges and learn advanced experience in education to apply it in the light of the specific conditions of China." Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport was Pu Tung-hsiu, vice-minister of education. On hand was C. Mahendran, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Sri Lanka Embassy.

EUROPE

LAST PRC EXPERTS, TECHNICIANS RETURN FROM ALBANIA

OW211918Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1829 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jul--The second group of Chinese experts and technical personnel working in Albania returned to Peking by special plane on 21 July. All 513 Chinese experts and technical personnel have now returned home. They were greeted at the airport by Wei Yu-ming, vice minister of economic relations with foreign countries, Hsu (Peng), vice minister of the metallurgical industry; Huang Kai, vice minister of the petroleum industry; Chin Chung-ta, vice minister of the chemical industry; and responsible persons of departments concerned.

Due to unreasonable obstructions by the Albanian side, the take-off time of the last plane to pick up the Chinese experts and technical personnel was delayed for 4 hours.

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When the second group of Chinese experts and technical personnel departed Albania, Chinese Ambassador to Albania Liu Hsin-chuan and Chinese Embassy officials saw them off at the airport. The first group returned to Peking on 19 July. The Albanian students studying in China and students taking practical courses in China returned to Albania in separate groups by air on 13 and 30 July.

PRC-AIDED PARTS PLANT IN OPERATION IN ALBANIA

OW211252Y Peking NCNA in English 1243 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tirana, 21 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Chinese aided Tirana plant of prefabricated parts for housing was completed in June and was formally handed over to the Albanian side for use. The plant, the largest of its kind in the country, will turn out annually concrete prefabricated parts to build 14,000 square metres of five-storied flats. The trial production showed that all kinds of equipment operated very well and that the quality of the products is up to standard. With the help of the Chinese engineers and technicians, Albanian workers and technicians at the plant have generally mastered the technique of production.

ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PEKING

OW220938Y Peking NCNA in English 0704 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Jul (HSINHUA)--A Romanian Government delegation left here today for Peking on a friendly visit to China. It is led by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Neculai Agachi, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister of metallurgical industry, and Cornel Mihulecea, chairman of the State Committee of Atomic Energy. It was also seen off by Ambassador Li Ting-chuan, Commercial Counsellor Wang Pin-ching and other diplomats of the Chinese Embassy here.

Arrival Reported

OW220936Y Peking NCNA in English 0845 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jul (HSINHUA)--A government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister of the government, arrived in Peking by air this morning for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The Peking airport today flew the national flags of China and Romania.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council. Also present were Ku Ming, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned Chang Wen-cheng, Chang Chi, Hsi Chao-ming, Fu Shun-ho and Ming Ke. On hand were Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and officials of the Romanian Embassy here.

Peking Banquet

OW221724Y Peking NCNA in English 1701 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening in honour of the government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister of the government. Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, attended the banquet.

In their toasts at the banquet, Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei and First Deputy Prime Minister Oprea praised the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and Romania and sincerely wished that such friendship and unity would be developed steadily. They pledged further efforts to develop the economic cooperation between the two countries. Among the guests were Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Mrs. Dumitrescu and embassy officials. Present on the occasion were Ku Ming, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Hao Chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Sun Yu-yu, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building; Wang Tsung-chin [3769 1350 6855], vice-minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine Building; Tu Tzu-tuan, vice-minister of light industry; and Chao Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Visits Mao Memorial

OW231240Y Peking NCNA in English 1222 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Jul (HSINHUA)--The government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister of the government, paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung here this morning in the company of Vice-Foreign Minister Yu Chang.

Talks With Chi Teng-kuei

OW231544Y Peking NCNA in English 1520 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, held talks this morning with Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister of the government. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity and fraternity. The two sides exchanged views on extending the economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Taking part in the talks on the Romanian side were Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China; Alexandru Rosu, vice-minister of machine-building; and Ion Stoian, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Ku Ming, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and Sun Yu-yu, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building.

PRC CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DELEGATION VISITS ROMANIA

OW221144Y Peking NCNA in English 0713 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Chinese chemical industry delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Chemical Industry Feng Po-hua paid a friendly visit to Romania from July 3 to 21. The delegation toured chemical works in Bucharest and some other cities and was warmly received by the Romanian Ministry of Chemical Industry and departments concerned.

VICE PREMIER FANG I RECEIVES BRITISH VISITOR

OW231312Y Peking NCNA in English 1304 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Jul (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang I this morning met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of cancer research sent by the Royal Society of Britain led by Dr. M.G.P. Stoker, foreign secretary and vice-president of the Royal Society. E. T. Davies, counsellor of the British Embassy here, attended. Present were Hu Ko-shih, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Wu Huan-hsing, president of the Cancer Institute of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.

EDUCATION MINISTER HOSTS BANQUET FOR BRITISH COUNTERPART

OW221905Y Peking NCNA in English 1751 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Education Liu Hsi-yao gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Mrs. Shirley Williams, British secretary of state for education and science, and her party. Among the guests were British Ambassador to China Percy Cradock and Mrs. Cradock.

In his toast, Liu Hsi-yao paid tribute to the steady increase in recent years of exchanges between China and Britain in science, technology and education. He said that British teachers came to China to give lectures and help run short-term English language courses to raise the level of China's English teachers at colleges and middle schools. In order to raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation, he said: "We shall actively conduct academic exchanges with foreign countries and learn from them their advanced experience in science and technology, drawing on their strong points to make up for our weak points."

In her toast, Secretary of State Mrs. Shirley Williams said that there was every prospect to continue to grow. In the field of scientific and technological exchanges, she said, both sides wished for a further and more rapid expansion. She said: "We wish to extend our full cooperation to you in these fields. Through cooperation in practical projects understanding is increased and on such a specific basis our general relations will further improve."

Present at the banquet were Liu Chung-hou, vice-minister of education; Liu Chun, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; and Chang Wei, vice-president of Tsinghua University. Earlier this afternoon, Minister Liu Hsi-yao held talks with Secretary of State Shirley Williams on educational exchanges between the two countries. The British secretary of state and her party arrived here today as guests of the Chinese Ministry of Education.

YUGOSLAV PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS SHANGHAI FOR NANCHANG

OW211047Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 20 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Mikulic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, his wife and the friendship delegation of workers of the league led by him have concluded their visit to Shanghai. Yesterday morning they departed for Nanchang by air accompanied by Chang Chih-hsiang, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee. The friendship delegation of Workers of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia arrived in Shanghai on 16 July. Peng Chung, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and third secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, hosted a banquet that evening to welcome the Yugoslav comrades. At the banquet, which was filled with a friendly atmosphere, Comrades Peng Chung and Mikulic exchanged toasts for the continued development of the revolutionary friendship between the parties and people of China and Yugoslavia. Han Che-i and other people greeted and saw the Yugoslav delegation off when it arrived in and departed Shanghai.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON KENG PIAO'S VISIT TO GUYANA

Arrival Statement

OW211406Y Peking NCNA in English 1307 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Georgetown, 20 Jul (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of China, arrived here by special plane this afternoon for an official and friendly visit to Guyana at the invitation of the Guyana Government. Vice-Premier Keng Piao received a red-carpet welcome at the Timehri International Airport. He was met by Ptolemy Reid, general secretary of the People's National Congress and deputy prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Rashleigh Jackson, minister of foreign affairs; Bishwishwar Ramsaroop, chairman of the National People's Congress and minister of parliamentary affairs and his wife.

A friendly atmosphere prevailed in Guyana's capital today. Across the road leading to the airport were banners reading "Long live the warm friendship between the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and the People's Republic of China!" and "Welcome to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana!" The special plane carrying Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his party touched down at 2:25 p.m. at the airport. Deputy Prime Minister Ptolemy Reid warmly shook hands with and embraced Vice-Premier Keng Piao after he alighted from the plane. A grand welcoming ceremony took place on the Tarmac. After a military band played the national anthems of China and Guyana, Vice-Premier Keng Piao reviewed a guard of honour in the company of Deputy Prime Minister Reid under acting Commandant of Guyana People's Army Colonel Carl Morgan.

As Vice-Premier Keng Piao and other Chinese guests went round to meet the more than one thousand well-wishers, the airport was resounded with loud cheers. People waved the national flags of Guyana and China to express the friendly sentiments of the Guyanese people for the Chinese people. On the way to the guest house, they were greeted by several thousand school children who lined the streets, waving the national flags of the two countries and cheering to the Chinese guests.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao issued a written statement at the airport. He said: "My party and I are very happy to come to your beautiful country for a friendly visit." "Although China and Guyana are separated by vast oceans, there exists a profound friendship between our two peoples. Both our countries are developing countries belonging to the Third World. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1972, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have developed satisfactorily through our joint efforts."

The visit to China of Honourable Prime Minister Burnham in 1975 and that of Honourable President Arthur Chung in 1977 made positive contributions to the development of relations between our two countries," he said: "We hope that our visit will help increase the mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples and further promote the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Guyana." he concluded.

Accompanying Vice-Premier Keng Piao on the visit here his wife Chao Lan-hsiang as well as Wu Ching-tung, director of the Office of the State Council; Wang Hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; Shen Chih-wei, deputy director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry; Sun Chun, deputy director of a bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Trade; and Kao Tsien-chung, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry. Also welcoming the Chinese guests at the airport were Guyanese Ambassador to China John Carter, president of the Chinese Association of Guyana Chow Kee and other figures of various circles. Chinese Ambassador to Guyana Wang Chan-yuan, other officials of the Chinese Embassy and representatives of the Chinese experts working in Guyana were present. Representatives of the Chinese residents in the country were also present at the airport.

Talks With Prime Minister

OW222236Y Peking NCNA in English 2225 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Georgetown, 22 Jul (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, held talks with Forbes Burnham, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, at the Prime Minister's Office this morning. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they talked about the bilateral relations and important international issues of common interest. Both of them expressed satisfaction with the talks and the current visit. Prime Minister Burnham invited Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to pay a friendly visit to Guyana.

High-ranking government officials of both sides were present at the talks. Attending the talks on the Chinese side were Wu Ching-tung, director of the General Office of the State Council; Wang Hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; Wang Chan-yuan, Chinese Ambassador to Guyana; Shen Chih-wei, deputy director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry; and Kao Chien-chung, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Attending the talks on the Guyanese side were Ptolemy Reid, deputy prime minister; Desmond Hoyte, minister of economic development and cooperatives; Rashleigh Jackson, minister of foreign affairs; Oscar Henry, permanent secretary of the Prime Minister's Office; Harry Dyett, permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry; and John Carter, Guyana ambassador to China.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his party, accompanied by Minister Hoyte, visited the Sanata textile mill this morning. When the Chinese guests arrived at the construction site of the mill, they received a warm welcome from the hosts. The guests visited various workshops of the mill and had friendly chats with Guyanese technicians and workers and Chinese technicians working at the construction site. Comrade Chao Lan-hsiang, accompanied by Education Officer of the Women's Revolutionary Socialist Movement Jean Maitland-Singh, visited a nursery school in Georgetown yesterday. The school's children gave mini-cultural performances to welcome the Chinese guests. Comrade Chao Lan-hsiang presented the school's headmistress with a cheque for 3,000 Guyana dollars.

Meets Deputy Prime Minister

OW220144Y Peking NCNA in English 0103 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Georgetown, 21 Jul (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, held talks here this morning with Ptolemy Reid, general secretary of the National People's Congress and deputy prime minister of Guyana.

Views were exchanged in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Attending the talks on the Chinese side were Wu Ching-tung, director of the General Office of the State Council; Wang Hai-jung, vice foreign minister; Wang Chan-yuan, ambassador to Guyana; Shen Chih-wei, deputy director of the American and Oceanian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry; Sun Chun, deputy department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Kao Chien-chung, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Present on the Guyanese side were Desmond Hoyte, minister of economic development and cooperatives; Frank Hope, minister of finance; George King, minister of trade and consumer protection; Vincent Teekah, minister of education, social development and culture; Rashleigh Jackson, foreign minister; Hubert Jack, minister of energy and natural resources; and Ambassador to China John Carter.

Deputy Prime Minister Hosts Banquet

OW221550Y Peking NCNA in English 1527 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Georgetown, 21 Jul (HSINHUA)--Ptolemy Reid, general secretary of the People's National Congress and deputy prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, gave a grand banquet in honour of Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang this evening at the cultural centre of Georgetown. The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of warmth and friendship. The national anthems of China and Guyana were played.

Deputy Prime Minister Reid said at the banquet, "We are extraordinarily pleased to have as guests for the first time such high ranking representatives from the friendly People's Republic of China who have visited our country at the invitation of the Guyanese Government."

He pointed out that "over the years the relations between our two countries in all fields have grown from strength to strength" and that the two countries "have conducted their relations of genuine friendship on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual respect."

Deputy Prime Minister Reid said that the discussion held earlier today "have been constructive and have strengthened the already close and friendly relations between our two countries. Our conversations were pursued in a spirit of cordiality and were fully in accordance with the principles of friendly cooperation which characterise our bilateral relationship."

He concluded by saying: "We are confident that your visit to our country and the results which flow therefrom will strengthen the already close relations between Guyana and China."

In his toast, Vice-Premier Keng Piao expressed his heartfelt thanks to the government and people of Guyana for their hospitality and the grand banquet given by Deputy Prime Minister Reid. Keng Piao praised the Guyanese people for their staunch struggle against the colonial rule and their victory in winning national liberation and independence.

He said: "Since Guyana won independence in 1966, its government and people led by Prime Minister Burnham have carried forward the glorious revolutionary tradition, made unremitting efforts and achieved gratifying successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy."

Vice-Premier Keng Piao noted that "China and Guyana are both developing countries belonging to the Third World. Our common historical experience makes it easy for us to understand each other, and our common tasks bind us closely together. We have many points in common. Our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the protracted struggle. Guyana was the first commonwealth Caribbean country to establish diplomatic relations with China and is our old friend in this region. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have developed satisfactorily."

Referring to the visits to China made by Prime Minister Burnham and President Arthur Chung, Vice-Premier Keng Piao said: "I hope that our visit to your country will help enhance our mutual understanding and friendship." He pointed out that "at present, the international situation is very good. We are glad to see the new stance of Latin American countries in the international arena. Closely united with the people of other Third World countries, the Latin American people including the Caribbean people have waged an unremitting struggle and won important victories in safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty, defending their maritime rights and national resources, developing their national economies and striving for the establishment of a new and rational international economic order. The people of the Third World as a whole are joining forces to form a mighty revolutionary torrent, which is cleaning up the mire of imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The Third World countries are playing an ever bigger role as the main force in this revolution."

The vice-premier said in conclusion: "China is a socialist country. We always hold that all countries, big and small, strong and weak, are equal. We are opposed to superpower interference in other countries' internal affairs and their monopoly of international affairs. We in China will unswervingly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the field of foreign affairs. We will never seek hegemony or act as a superpower. China will always unite with the other Third World countries and together with them fight for a bright future for mankind."

Attending the banquet were Chancellor of Judiciary Joseph Haynes; Minister of Economic Development and Cooperatives Desmond Hoyte and his wife; Minister of Labour, Health and Housing Hamilton Green and his wife; Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Hubert Jack; Minister of Finance Frank Hope and his wife; Minister of Works and Transport Steve Naraine and his wife; Minister of Trade and Consumer Protection George King and his wife; Minister of Agriculture Gavin Kennard and his wife; Minister of Justice Mohammed Shahabuddeen and his wife; Minister of Education, Social Development and Culture Vincent Teekah; Minister of Foreign Affairs Rashleigh Jackson and his wife; Mayor of Georgetown Cecil Persaud and his wife. Guyanese Ambassador to China John Carter was also present. President of the Chinese Association Chow Kee and his wife were present.

Attending the banquet on the Chinese side were Wu Ching-tung, director of the General Office of the State Council; Wang Hai-jung, vice foreign minister; Wang Chan-yuan, Chinese ambassador to Guyana and his wife Shih Yi-po; and other members of the party of the Chinese vice-premier. After the banquet, Guyanese artists gave an excellent song and dance performance for the Chinese guests.

Keng Piao Gives Farewell Banquet

OW231520Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Georgetown, 22 Jul (HSINHUA)-- Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of the Peoples' Republic of China, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

Attending the banquet were Guyana Deputy Prime Minister Ptolemy Reid, Chancellor of the Judiciary J.O.F. Haynes, Speaker of Parliament Sase Naraine and other high-ranking officials. The banquet hall was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the peoples of China and Guyana. The national flags of China and Guyana were hung on the wall. At the banquet, Keng Piao and Reid made speeches. The band played the national anthems of the two countries.

In his speech, Keng Piao said that his visit to Guyana has been crowned with success thanks to the friendly cooperation of the government and people of Guyana who have made such meticulous arrangements. He added: "Short as it is, our stay here in this friendly country--Guyana--is memorable. We are deeply impressed by the beautiful scenery of Guyana, this 'land of many waters,' and even more so by the profound friendship of the Guyanese people for the Chinese people." The vice-premier said: "During the stay, we were privileged to have had a cordial meeting and talks with Prime Minister Burnham and Deputy Prime Minister Reid in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, at which we exchanged views on ways of further strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and on issues of common interest. These talks have helped to greatly enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries and will surely promote further development in their friendly relations and cooperation."

He continued: "We saw at first hand the endeavours and major accomplishments of the industrious and brave Guyanese people, who, under the leadership of Prime Minister Burnham, are bringing their wisdom and talents into full play and building their country self-reliantly. We sincerely wish the Guyanese Government and people new and continuous successes in their drive to build up their country." Vice-Premier Keng Piao concluded: "We are convinced that the traditional friendship between our peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will grow in strength and develop steadily in the common struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, develop the national economy and combat imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

Deputy Prime Minister Reid said in his speech that "the struggles of the Chinese people to achieve a better life are well known and are a source of inspiration to us in Guyana. We admire the strength of their courage and the demonstration of their fortitude." After reviewing the visit to China by President Arthur Chung and Prime Minister Burnham, he said: "Both our president and our prime minister brought back with them vivid and indelible recollections not only of the warmth of the reception, but also of the sincere friendship of the people of China for the people of Guyana. Your own visit, Comrade Vice-Premier, has, I hope, conveyed to you the genuine reciprocal feelings of the people of Guyana for the people of China."

Reid added: "We have had occasion both before and during your visit to acknowledge and remark upon the close and fraternal relations existing between our two countries and the programmes of cooperation of mutual benefit which are a true reflection of our deep friendship. I wish publicly to express the thanks and gratitude of the government and people of Guyana for the tangible support which the government and people of the PRC have given to us to assist in our programme of economic reconstruction and to acknowledge that such support has contributed significantly to helping us on the road to self-reliance."

He said: "During the several talks which you have held with us over the last three days, we have, in recognition of our friendship, examined and agreed upon further steps which will deepen our cooperation. Several matters of international importance and of mutual concern, including the establishment of a new economic order, were fully discussed and, I believe, have led to a deepening of our understandings. Committed as we are to the principles of non-alignment, Guyana remains determined to work resolutely for the democratisation of international relations and a system of world order based on equity and justice." He concluded: "We have valued your presence with us and we are confident that through this visit the relations between our two peoples and our two countries will grow even stronger." After the speeches, Vice-Premier Keng Piao and Deputy Prime Minister Reid embraced each other.

Also present at the banquet were: Hamilton Green, minister of labour, health and housing; Hubert Jack, minister of energy and natural resources; Frank Hope, minister of finance, and his wife; Steve Naraine, minister of works and transport, and his wife; George King, minister of trade and consumer protection, and his wife; Gavin Kennard, minister of agriculture, and his wife; Rashleigh Jackson, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; Shirley Field-Ridley, minister of information; Mohammed Shahabudeen, minister of justice, and his wife; Vincent Teekah, minister of education, social development and culture; Miss Margaret Ackman, parliament secretary of the Prime Minister's Office; Colonel Carl Morgan, acting commander of the Guyana People's Army; Lloyd Barker, commissioner of police; Chief Justice Harold Bollers and his wife; Mayor Cecil Persaud and his wife and Guyana Ambassador to China John Carter. Attending the banquet were members of Vice-Premier Keng Piao's party, Chinese Ambassador to Guyana Wang Chan-yuan. Also present at the banquet were local friendly personages and President of the Chinese Association Chow Kee.

Keng Piao Continues Visit

OW240752W Peking NCNA in English 0723 GMT 24 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Georgetown, 23 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang, accompanied by Kenneth Bancroft, minister of state for Mazaruni and Potaro Region; Mrs. Hoyte, wife of minister of economic development and co-operatives Desmond Hoyte, and Mrs. Dyett, wife of the permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry Harry Dyett, this morning visited Kaieteur Fall, one of the country's major places of interest. The Kaieteur Fall, the highest one-drop waterfall (741 feet) in the world, is situated on the Potaro River, a tributary of the Essequibo River, in central Guyana.

The Chinese guests watched the famous flights of the Kaieteur swifts with great interest. The water flows over a sandstone conglomerate tableland into a deep valley--a drop of 822 feet or five times the height of Niagara. Later, the guests and hosts had a picnic alongside the fall. Vice-Premier Keng Piao said to local press reporters that this is a very beautiful place. He was very glad to have an opportunity to visit the fall. He extended thanks to Minister Bancroft, Mrs. Hoyte and other hosts for their warm hospitality.

Yesterday, Viola Burnham, wife of the prime minister and chairman of the Guyana Women's Revolutionary Socialist Movement, met with Chao Lan-hsiang, wife of Vice-Premier Keng Piao. Present were Shirley Field-Ridley, minister of information, and other women representatives. They had a friendly conversation. Also present was Shih Yi-po, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to Guyana Wang Chan-yuan. This afternoon, the Chinese Association gave a tea party in honour of Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his party.

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PEOPLE'S DAILY TERMS CUBA 'APPENDAGE OF USSR'

OW211548Y Peking NCNA in English 1503 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jul (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY today carried an article entitled "Cuba, a Soviet Appendage." Excerpts follow:

In recent years, Cuba, in defiance of world public opinion, has stepped up its collaboration with the Soviet social-imperialists. Acting as their hatchet man, it has gone so far as to dispatch across the Atlantic to Africa, one quarter of its armed forces to assist in their aggression and expansion. This is the inevitable outcome of the long-standing Soviet infiltration and control of Cuba and of Cuba's leaders acting subserviently in concert with Soviet policy and allying themselves with it.

In 1959, after a hard and bloody struggle the Cuban people succeeded in driving the U.S. imperialists out of their country. Soon after, however the Soviet social-imperialist bloc availed itself of the chance to step into Cuba and, in the years since then has gradually assumed a dominant position the equivalent of that originally held by the United States: The Soviet Union has step by step strengthened its economic, political and military control of Cuba by holding out the bait of more trade, economic "cooperation," "aid," and "economic integration" explained as "socialist international division of labour".

There has been little change in Cuba's economic structure since the days when Cuba was a U.S. colony and an economic dependency. Cuba has maintained the production and exportation of crude sugar as the main prop of its economy. Statistical figures show that Cuba's sugar export earnings in 1976 accounted for 25 percent of its gross national product, and 86 percent of its total export earnings. According to Soviet data, Cuba's trade with the Soviet Union in 1976 accounted for more than 54 percent of Cuba's total foreign trade, the crude sugar that Cuba exported to the Soviet Union in the same year took up nearly 60 percent of its total crude sugar export. Over half of another major Cuban export item, nickel, is exported to the Soviet Union. In the past, 35 percent of the food-grains needed by Cuba were supplied by the United States. Now, all the foodgrains that Cuba needs, totalling hundreds of thousands of tons of wheat and flour, are imported from the Soviet Union. In the past, Cuban markets were flooded with U.S.-made commodities. Now, they are flooded with Soviet goods. Almost all the oil and oil products that Cuba needs each year (totalling up to ten million tons) are imported from the Soviet Union. Thus, economically, the Soviet Union has reduced Cuba to a dependency.

"Aid" is another important means used by the Soviet Union to control Cuba. Through "aid" the Soviet Union has made inroads into Cuba's key economic departments and controlled the economic lifeline of that country. Above all, ever since Cuba was dragged into the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the Soviet Union has put the Cuban economy, from trade to production, into the orbit of its "integration" and furthermore, in the name of "coordination" and "joint planning," deprived Cuba of its right to undertake economic planning of its own.

Those enterprises and projects built with Soviet "aid" are, in point of fact, important strongholds for the Soviet control of Cuba's national economy. Soviet experts and advisors are in complete control of their design, installation and management. The Soviet Union still exercises control even after these enterprises have been put into operation because it monopolizes the supply of major equipment and facilities, key parts and accessories as well as fuels and raw materials for these enterprises.

Through "aid," the Soviet Union has also acquired privileges to exercise control over Cuba politically and militarily. Since the late 1960's, prodded by Soviet pressure, Cuban party and government agencies have been reorganized on several occasions; those considered ineffective in executing the pro-Soviet line have been either demoted or purged. Soviet "advisors" hold key positions in Cuba's government departments. The Western press reported that Russians hold positions in every industrial and agricultural department and the majority of ministries of Cuba, evidently including the Ministry of the Interior and its espionage agency, the GDI. The Cuban troops are equipped with Soviet arms and Soviets have been assigned to supervise Cuban battalions and military zones. There are scores of Soviet pilots in the Cuban Air Force and a number of Soviet military bases in Cuba.

Along with increasing economic dependence on the Soviet Union, Cuba has been entering the service of the Soviet Union politically. Cuba is not only serving as an apologist and advocate for the expansionist policy of the Soviet social-imperialists, but is also doing its utmost to split and sabotage the non-aligned movement. Cuba, by openly advocating that the Soviet Union is the "natural ally" of the non-aligned countries, is attempting to bring the movement into the orbit of the Soviet Union's global strategy. Provided with Soviet money and weapons, the Cubans have been sent, time and again in recent years, to African and Arab countries to conduct armed intervention. This has fully shown that Cuba has become a military instrument of the Soviet Union in its expansion abroad. World opinion has pointed out that Russians bear the expenses for these actions, while the Cubans, as mercenaries, perform the actual intervention.

The Soviet Union is very satisfied at the fact that Cuban blood is spilled to serve its hegemonic interests. In reward for this the Soviet Union has increased its "aid" to Cuba by a considerable margin. The economic and military "aid" the Soviet Union grants to Cuba has so far reached nearly ten billion U.S. dollars, including six or seven billion dollars of economic "aid." It should be pointed out that this year's "aid" registered a sharp increase to over two billion dollars while the average annual "aid" to Cuba in 1970-1973 was 580 million dollars. The foreign press has said that at least part of the boost in aid is regarded as payment for Cuba's pro-Soviet involvement in Africa. The Cuban mercenaries are a great asset to the new Soviet tsars.

CHINESE JOURNALISTS HAIL PRC-PERU FRIENDSHIP

OW240201Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Newsletter by PRC journalists' delegation: "The Chinese and Peruvian Peoples Have Built a Long Bridge of Friendship"]

[Excerpts] In May of this year we arrived in Peru, a country in the Andes. Hospitable Peruvian friends made arrangements for us to visit the two bright pearls of the treasure house of their culture--Cuzco and (Cankang). The Peruvian people have areas in common with us in that they have an old and outstanding culture, a history of hardships imposed by colonialist and imperialist aggression and plunder and a history of struggle against aggression and oppression and for independence and freedom.

Through this struggle the Peruvian people have realized that they have the same destiny as the Chinese people. We were indeed deeply moved by the Peruvians' sincere friendship toward the Chinese people.

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We also met many old friends in Peru. An elderly couple who visited China in the 1950's showed us a treasured picture of a reception they attended in China. They told us they met Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, brilliant leaders of the Chinese people and great friends of the Peruvian people, at that reception.

(Panini), minister of transportation and communications of the Peruvian Government who had visited China, cherishes a profound friendship for the Chinese people. He received us a few hours after our arrival in Peru and told us of his warm memories about his visit to China and praised the rapid development of friendship between our two countries since the establishment of relations in 1971. On our last Sunday in Peru, the minister personally led us on a railway trip in two special trains. The minister said: "This railway in the mountainous area was built by a large number of Chinese workers and Peruvians in the last century after overcoming numerous difficulties. This month marks the centennial of the completion of the railway. Latin America is separated from Asia by the ocean but the ocean is not an obstacle." A member of the Chinese delegation said: "The peoples of our two countries have built a long bridge of friendship across the Pacific closely linking us. Smiling, the minister nodded his approval.

Although the Peruvian people have encountered difficulties on the road of advance, they have a strong determination to safeguard sovereignty and independence and develop their national economy. We were deeply impressed by the petroleum industry during our visit to the northeastern area. The 10-day visit ended too quickly. We were deeply impressed by Peru's ancient and outstanding culture and rich natural resources and by the Peruvian people's unwavering struggle and strong determination to safeguard national independence and develop the national economy. We are convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Peru and the friendship between the peoples of the two countries will definitely bear more brilliant flowers.

NCNA REPORTS ON ACTIVITY BY BRAZILIAN WORKERS

Workers Demand Democratic Rights

OW231214Y Peking NCNA in English 1203 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Brazilian workers have been kept afar from the national political process and demand a reform of the existing labour legislations pointed out a document signed by 35 trade unions of Minas Gerais, Sao Paulo and Goias states, according to a Brasilia report. The document was handed to the officially-nominated presidential candidate Joao Baptista Figueiredo in Belo Horizonte, capital of Minas Gerais State, on July 21. It demanded full liberty for trade unions, the right of strike and consultation with the people for political reform. The document criticized the kind of political reform as announced recently by Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel. It also pointed out that the intense concentration of the Brazilian national income in recent years "benefit only the richest class."

Farmhands Strike

OW221736Y Peking NCNA in English 1605 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jul (HSINHUA)--Some 1,200 farmhands of five estates in hinterland San Pablo State went on strike today to demand payment of three to sixteen months' back pay and to protest against cruel exploitation. The Brazilian Union of Rural Workers issued a statement in support of the strike. The statement denounces "the existence of slavery in estates with banana plantations." The 1,200 striking farmhands "are starving," it adds.

Medical Workers End Strike

OW231620Y Peking NCNA in English 1620 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking 23 Jul (HSINHUA)--12,000 medical workers in Sao Paulo, Brazil, decided on July 21 to end their seven-day strike after the local government agreed to meet their demand for wage increases, according to a report from that city. This decision was taken as a result of a meeting held on the evening of the 20th between the leaders of the strike and the justice secretary of the Sao Paulo state. It is reported that the authorities have agreed to an immediate 20 percent wage increase and the formation of a mixed commission by the authorities and the medical workers for an all-round study of the existing problems. The strike which began on July 14 was joined by medical workers from the Hospital de Clinicas in Sao Paulo--the biggest hospital in Latin America. It was staged for wage increases and improvement of working conditions.

HONDURAN, ARGENTINE M-L PARTIES ISSUE DECLARATION

OW241334Y Peking NCNA in English 1318 GMT 24 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking 24 Jul (HSINHUA)--A friendly meeting between the delegations of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Honduras and the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Argentina took place at the end of May in Honduras. The meeting exchanged experiences in and views over the revolutionary activities which the two parties were carrying out in their respective countries and over the fundamental problems of the international situation and the communist movement. A joint declaration was issued upon the conclusion of the meeting, according to a report from Tegucigalpa.

The joint declaration says that the two parties reached an identity of views over the various problems analyzed at the meeting. On the international situation, the declaration points out that the intensified struggle between the two superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--for world hegemony carries the threat of leading to the outbreak of a third world war. The Soviet Union is the principal warmonger because it is an imperialism on the rise and pursuing an expansionist cause. The declaration says that "the development of class struggle on a world scale has confirmed the correctness of the thesis of Chairman Mao Tsetung." The theory of the three worlds "is considered the most important ideological weapon in the struggle against the two superpowers and for the formation of a broadest possible united front to unite all forces that can be united, to win over the intermediate forces and to isolate the most diehard forces," the declaration adds.

The two parties agree on the need to fortify, preserve and develop the unity of the Marxist-Leninist movement of the world, consider it a task of primary importance in the present conditions and agree on the need to strengthen the relations between the Marxist-Leninist parties of all the continents on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, equality, independence and mutual respect, the declaration stresses. In conclusion, the declaration expresses the firm determination of the two parties to struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism, reaction and modern revisionism.

LI HSIEN-NIEN ADDRESSES NATIONAL AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE

OW231636Y Peking NCNA in English 1623 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Jul (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier, spoke yesterday on speeding up the development of agriculture at the current National Conference on Capital Construction in Agriculture being held in Peking.

"The most important thing remains," Li Hsien-nien said, "to mobilize the initiative of our seven hundred million peasants, rely on our own efforts and work hard." He promised greater government aid to agriculture "to the extent possible." He cited these six concrete measures:

- Increase investment in agriculture;
- Grant more loans to agriculture;
- Readjust the price ratio in the exchange of manufactured and farm products;
- Improve the quality of manufactured goods for agriculture;
- Encourage undertakings by communes and brigades;
- Continue the policy of fixing the amount of grain tax for a five-year period.

As China advances toward the four modernizations, Li Hsien-nien said, "We must carry out well the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation for developing the national economy. Tachai is the standard bearer of the advanced recommended by Chairman Mao. The fundamental way to build up agriculture continues to be to learn from Tachai, persist in the socialist direction and put revolution in command of modernization. This is the fundamental way forward for China's agriculture. Large-scale capital construction was one aspect of learning from Tachai, and a necessary way to realize the four modernizations," he said. "We must mobilize our seven hundred million peasants to do capital construction in farming as a great socialist undertaking and strive to end the backwardness in farm production right from the root."

His speech also dealt with carrying out the party's economic policies for the countryside, improving the style of work of the cadres, mechanizing farming faster, farming scientifically, and combining agriculture, afforestation and animal husbandry.

The State Council has called the conference to sum up and exchange experience in farm capital construction over the last few years. It will also draw up plans for an upsurge in such construction and speeding up modernization during the winter 1978 and spring 1979 period.

Chen Yung-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier, presided over the meeting on July 22. Attending were other leading members of the party and government and leading party committee members from the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and leaders of various ministries and departments.

Present were leading members of local planning commissions and agricultural and water conservancy bureaus. More than 1,200 people are attending the conference.

Delegates from the south visited Soochow Prefecture of Kiangsu Province in early July. On July 10, all the delegates visited advanced regions in Shantung Province.

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR TSENG HSI-SHENG

OW230719Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1609 GMT 20 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jul--As a result of persecution by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," Comrade Tseng Hsi-sheng [2582 1585 5110], member of the eighth CCP Central Committee and former secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Southwest Bureau, died of a serious illness at the age of 64 in Peking on 15 July 1978 after failing to respond to medical treatment.

A memorial service was held on the afternoon on 18 July 1978 at the assembly hall of the Papaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery. In the center of the hall were Comrade Tseng Hsi-sheng's portrait and the box containing his ashes covered with the flag of the CCP. Wreaths were presented by wise leader Chairman Hua and the CCP Central Committee.

Wreaths were also presented by party and state leaders, including Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Wang Tung-hsing, Wei Kuo-ching, Liu Po-cheng, Hsu Shih-yu, Chi Teng-kuei, Keng Piao, Nieh Jung-chen, Hsu Hsian-chien, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan [2621 0064 3123], Chang Ting-cheng, Tsai Chang, Ting Ying-chao, Liao Cheng-chih, Wang Chen [3769 7201] and Comrades Su Yu, Lo Jui-ching, Sung Jen-chiung, Kang Ko-ching, Chiang Hua and Huang Huo-ching.

Wreaths were presented by the State Council, the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, the General Office of the CCP Central Committee, the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, the General Political Department, the General Staff Department, the Hunan, Anhwei, Shantung, Shanghai and Szechwan CCP and Revolutionary committees as well as the Tzuhsing County CCP and Revolutionary committees in Hunan Province. More than 400 people attended the memorial service, including party and state leaders Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Wei Kuo-ching, Chi Teng-kuei, Tan Chen-lin, Teng Ying-chao and Wang Chen; responsible persons of departments concerned and Comrade Tseng Hsi-sheng's friends, including Su Yu, Sung Jen-chiung, Kang Ko-ching, Huang Huo-ching, Chang Ping-hua, Lo Ching-chang, Cheng Tzu-hua, Wang Cheng, Li Pao-hua, Hsiao Ko, Lu Cheng-tsao, Chin Chi-wei, Chang Chin-gu, Yeh Fei, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Kung Yuan, Chang Yuan-pei, Li Yuan, Liang Ling-kuang, Teng Tien-tao, Chen Yeh-ping, Li Pu-hsin, Tseng Chih, Yang Shih-chih, Cheng Ping-nien, Li Ching-tan [1675 0064 0030], Liu Chih-han, Chang Tse, Yang Hsi-kuang, Feng Wen-pin, Chou Lin, Li Chih-chung, Liu Ang, Cheng Tien-hsiang, Han Pai-hsin, Lin Tieh, Wei Chin-fei, Chen Tsai-tao, Liu Ching-fan, Mao To, Hsieh Pang-hsuan, Chung Chi-kuang, Tai Ching-yuan, Chang Cheng-kuang, Cehn Fu-chu, Chien Chiang, Peng Fu-chiu, Wang Yung-chun, Hu Pei-wen, Tseng Hsien-chih, Hsiao-kuang, Hsiung Tien-ching, Cho Lin [0578 3829], Lin Yueh-chin, Hsueh Ming, Wang Jung-hua, Lin Wei-hsien, Li Jen-chih, Hui Yu-yu, Tuan Lo-fu, Chou Hsin-wu, Cheng Wei-ming, Sun I-chin, Peng Ju, Chou Tung-ping, Huang Wei [7806 5524], Teng Liu-chin, Fu Yai and Hsu Han-tao. Leading party and state comrades extended their sincere regards to Comrade Yu Shu-tung, member of Comrade Tseng Hsi-sheng's family.

The memorial service was presided over by Comrade Li Ching-chuan. Comrade Hu Yao-pang delivered the condolence speech. He said: Comrade Tseng Hsi-sheng was born in Tzuhsing County, Hunan Province, in 1904. He dedicated his early life to the great revolutionary cause of the Chinese people. He was admitted to the Whampoa Military Academy in 1924 and participated in the northern expeditionary war. Comrade Tseng Hsi-sheng joined the Chinese Socialist Youth League in 1922 and became a member of the CCP in 1927.

As a member of the revolution, he held posts as secretary general of the Military Committee of the Changchien Bureau, secretary general of the Red Army General Headquarters, a bureau director under the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, political commissar of the 7th Division of the new 4th Army, secretary of the Anhwei-Kiangsu District CCP Committee, political commissar of a detachment of the East China Field Army, director of a work department covering Kuomintang-controlled areas under the East China Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, deputy chief of staff of the 2d Field Army, commander of the Yuhsien Military District, secretary of the northern Anhwei District CCP Committee, secretary and first secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, first secretary of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee, second secretary of the East China Bureau and secretary of the secretariat of the Southwest Bureau.

Comrade Tseng Hsi-sheng was a fine communist party member and a loyal fighter of the Chinese people. Over the past decades, he was loyal to the party and the people. He was loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao and to the proletarian revolutionary cause. In the struggle to smash the five encirclement and suppression campaigns launched by Chiang Kai-shek against our revolutionary bases and in the renowned Long March, Comrade Tseng Hsi-sheng followed the great leader Chairman Mao in fighting north and south and actively fulfilled the tasks entrusted to him by the party. He made outstanding contributions through his work. His work was highly assessed and praised by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. He was engaged in party and army work during the war of resistance against Japan and in the war of liberation and contributed his share in party and army building as well as in the struggle to overthrow Chiang Kai-shek and bring about nationwide liberation. In the Wanchiang area in particular, he fought off the interference of the "left" and right opportunist lines and resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He went deep behind the lines and worked under the most difficult and complicated conditions to develop revolutionary bases and consolidate army building. Following nationwide liberation, he made positive contributions to restoring and developing the national economy, fulfilling the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production and developing industrial and agricultural production as well as socialist revolution and construction.

Comrade Tseng Hsi-sheng cherished profound proletarian feelings toward Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Chu Te. He assiduously studied Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's works and consistently implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the areas and units where he worked. In the various major line struggles in the party in the past, he always upheld Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and adhered to the principle of "three do's and three don'ts." He maintained a clear-cut stand on what to hate and what to love: He was aboveboard and frank. He obeyed the organization and strictly observed party discipline. He worked diligently, prudently and seriously. He continued to work selflessly in spite of his serious illness until his last breath, dedicating his entire life to the great communist cause of the Chinese people.

Comrade Tseng Hsi-sheng was a victim of persecution by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." The frame-ups fabricated by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" against Comrade Tseng Hsi-sheng should be overturned and his honor restored. Comrade Tseng Hsi-sheng's life was a glorious life of struggle. His death is a great loss to our party and our army, depriving us of an old comrade and an old comrade-in-arms. In cherishing the memory of Comrade Tseng Hsi-sheng today, we must emulate his infinite loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao, his revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, his fine work style and noble qualities.

We must rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, raise aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, implement the line of the 11th party national congress in a deep-going way, grasp the key link and run our country well and strive to build China into a modern, powerful socialist country and realize the general task for the new period.

WALLPOSTERS PUT UP ON WALLS OF PEOPLE'S DAILY BUILDING

OW231143Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1137 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 23 Jul (AFP)--Open letters to China's top leaders by people who were criticised 20 years ago appeared this weekend on the walls of PEOPLE'S DAILY building.

A first big-character poster put up on Friday was followed by several others stuck by other people on the wall of the building on Peking's biggest shopping thoroughfare, Wang Fu Chin Street. Chen Ho-ming, a 45-year-old worker from the provinces today put up a second poster protesting that his first poster had been pulled down only hours after being put up yesterday.

"Who insulted Chairman Hua Kuo-feng?" asked Mr Chen, saying he had been reproached for having sent a "call for help" to the Communist Party chief.

Mr Chen, who lost his job in 1958, has been trying since June 17 to put his position to the Central Committee and the supreme court. He wants to submit to them a "report" on the leaders of his district and denounces the "illegal actions by a handful of bad elements" who have held their positions for 21 years.

Another worker, Ting Mei-shan, requested the rehabilitation of his father, a worker in Shantung Province who was also criticised in 1958. He listed the cases of about 10 other people from the same unit who were purged at the same time. Mr Ting, writing to Chairman Hua and members of the government, likened the people he mentioned to the country's historical heroes and said they should be rehabilitated.

The posters did not state whether these people had been disgraced in the wide-scale "anti-rightist" purges which followed the 1956 "hundred flowers" liberalisation movement. The "rightists" who were purged at that time have been rehabilitated en masse since the beginning of the year under a general amnesty which Chinese sources said was suggested by Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY has over the past few months built up an image of "righting wrongs," publishing readers' letters calling for justice on various personal matters. The publication of such letters has not been welcomed by local officials who are accused of being too bureaucratic.

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY ON GIVING PRIORITY TO PEOPLE'S INTERESTS

OW211031Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1249 GMT 20 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jul--LIBERATION ARMY DAILY on 20 July reprints on its front page two reports published by PEOPLE'S DAILY and Shanghai's LIBERATION DAILY. The PEOPLE'S DAILY report is about some letters dealing with the issue of a military cadre moving out of a house owned by an Overseas Chinese, while the LIBERATION DAILY report deals with the deeds of a certain air force unit in Shanghai vacating its barracks to support the construction of a general iron and steel complex. LIBERATION ARMY DAILY also reprints the editors' notes from the two papers.

In addition to reprinting the two reports, LIBERATION ARMY DAILY also carries a short commentary entitled: "Give Priority To The People's Interests," which says: We suggest that all units make a general inspection on the occupation of civilian houses by the military. We must give due consideration to this. Those units that should move out should do so as quickly as possible. If they have occupied quarters that belong to schools or local residents, they must vacate without delay.

PEOPLE'S DAILY published the letters on 19 July. Under the title "Heighten the Sense of Law and Discipline, Defend the Policies On the Overseas Chinese," the daily published a letter from the administrative group of the State Council Overseas Chinese Affairs Office to the headquarters of the navy; a report from the Tsingtao Municipal Overseas Chinese Affairs Office to the United Front Work Department of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee; and a letter from the United Front Work Department of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee to the State Council Overseas Chinese Affairs Office. These letters and the report concern Yu Hsi-feng, a trustee cadre [tai kuan kan pu 0108 4619 1626 6752] of the PLA navy's North Sea fleet and former political commissar of a certain unit, who refused to move out of a house owned by an Overseas Chinese.

In addition to publishing these letters and the report, PEOPLE'S DAILY also published an editor's note, which says: It is learned that, upon receiving the letter from the administrative group of the State Council Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, the navy headquarters immediately ordered this cadre to vacate the house, thus solving the problem. This quick, decisive action by the navy headquarters merits emulation. The problem is: why couldn't the local leading party, government and military organizations settle this problem over the relocation of one person from one house to another in more than 2 years, and why did they have to resort to the authorities of the higher leading organization? The key issue here lies in the fact that this cadre's sense of discipline and organization was too weak.

The editor's note points out: When the "gang of four" caused havoc, many cadres were victimized. But for some people, while they were being victimized, they were also gradually poisoned. Once their individual interests were involved, they totally ignored the party's policies and the masses' interests. This is the damage caused by the "gang of four" among the revolutionary rank and file. We welcome the action taken by this cadre following the instructions and moving out of the house owned by the Overseas Chinese. We hope that more comrades will heal such damages voluntarily, heighten their sense of the law and discipline and organization, and give priority to the interests of the party and the people at all times.

The report carried by LIBERATION DAILY was published on 16 July. It says that when the commanders and fighters of a certain air force unit stationed at the worksite of the Paoshan General Iron and Steel Plant learned that their compound was to be requisitioned, they happily turned over their barracks and the land where they had lived for 12 years to the plant ahead of time to support the state's major construction projects.

The LIBERATION DAILY editor's note acclaims: Well done comrades of the air force unit on the worksite of the Paoshan General Iron and Steel Plant! They have shown that they care about what the state considers is urgent. They have also demonstrated their strong will to take concrete actions to help realize the four modernizations, embodied the noble qualities of the people's armed forces of resolutely observing the three great rules of discipline and eight points for attention, and manifested their noble qualities of dedicating themselves wholeheartedly to the public cause and not to their own interests. Their exemplary deeds are a good teaching example for us to study the PLA's fine traditions.

The text of the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY'S short commentary, "Give Priority to the People's Interests," is as follows:

We have reprinted two reports from PEOPLE'S DAILY and LIBERATION DAILY. The PEOPLE'S DAILY report concerns some letters dealing with a PLA cadre moving out of a house owned by an Overseas Chinese, while the LIBERATION DAILY report deals with a certain PLA air force unit in Shanghai vacating and turning over its barracks to the Paoshan general iron and steel plant. People can see the sharp difference between the behavior of Comrade Yu Hsi-feng, a trustee cadre of the PLA navy's North Sea Fleet and former political commissar of a certain unit, and the style of a certain PLA air force unit stationed in Shanghai.

The PLA is the protector of the Chinese people's interests the PLA's sole purpose is to serve the people wholeheartedly. In the past, the relations between the PLA and the people were based on overthrowing the rule of domestic and foreign reactionaries and liberating all of China. Thus, the people's paramount interests lay in removing the three great mountains that weighed on the Chinese people's backs--imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism--and their complete liberation. Today, the relations between our army and the people should be based on achieving the four socialist modernizations and fulfilling the general task for the new period. Our army should actively support the socialist construction in our country and help in the development of the collective economy in the countryside in order to further cement the realtions between the army and the people under the new historical conditions.

Over the past few years, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" sabotaged our army building and impaired our fine tradition of unity between the army and the people. We must completely eliminate their pernicious influence and revive and carry forward our army's fine tradition. Each and every member of our army, therefore, should do more things that will benefit the people. At least, they should observe the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention, abide by the decrees and policies of the party and state, and avoid doing anything that may infringe on the people's interests.

Our people's army made heroic sacrifices for the sake of the revolution, waged a hard struggle, never sought splendor and extravagance or indulged in comfort and pleasure-seeking--this had been a tradition. Chairman Mao said: "We went across a prairie during our Long March and there were no shelters at all. We just slept on the grass. Commander in chief Chu walked on the prairie for 40 days, and every day he slept like that. We all survived. Our troops had no food. We ate bark or leaves. We shared weal and woe with the people. We did so in the past. Why can't we do it now? So long as we do so, we will not be divorced from the masses."

During the war years, our army had shortcomings in some aspects and the people understandingly tolerated them, because we were fighting a war. We are now at peace and many PLA units are stationed in cities and living in barracks. If they don't maintain the tradition of hard struggle and plain living and don't keep in close touch with the people, people will naturally find it hard to forgive our shortcomings. The act of certain PLA air force unit stationed in Shanghai to turn over its barracks to the Paoshan general iron and steel plant in support of its construction is a contribution toward fulfilling the general task for the new period, a valuable deed in keeping in close touch with the masses and an action all of us should promote on a large scale.

In contrast, this Comrade Yu Hsi-feng, although a leading cadre all his life, had a lower awareness than ordinary fighters. [paragraph continues]

Simply because he was an "official," he went so far as to talk no reason, disregard the law and discipline, place his personal interests above those of the people and totally ignore the party's policy toward Overseas Chinese. The more you put on official airs, the less likely the people will stand for it. Such official airs must be done away with.

Army Day is about a dozen days away. According to our regulations, around this time we should conduct education in the three main rules in discipline and eight points for attention, examine how fighters have observed discipline, command and enhance achievements and correct shortcomings. We suggest that all PLA units conduct a general survey on how many civilian houses they are occupying. They should take the whole situation into consideration and, as soon as possible, vacate all the houses they are supposed to vacate. They should, without delay, vacate the buildings that belong to schools or local residents. We must do a still better job in the task of supporting the government and cherishing the people. As long as the army has acquitted itself well, then "people's fighters always cherish the people and the people of the entire country support and welcome the army," just as expressed in the song "The Three Main Rules in Discipline and Eight Points for Attention."

PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE ON DISCOVERING ABLE PEOPLE

HK210921Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 15 Jul 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Ma Tuan [7456 4551] "On How To Be a 'Po Lo'"]

[Text] In his speech at the National Science Conference, Vice Chairman Teng specially stressed that it is necessary to break with convention and discover, select and bring up able people. In particular, leaders should compete with one another to become a "Po Lo." [Po Lo was a famous ancient judge of horses] Becoming a "Po Lo" is good, but also difficult. Whether one can be a "Po Lo" involves not only a problem of one's standards and methods but, above all, a problem of one's attitude and position. To become a "Po Lo," one must first be selfless.

One who is not selfless will not feel the importance and urgency of becoming a "Po Lo" and will not take it as a really important and urgent task. This problem is important because it directly concerns the interests of the revolution and affects the great goal of realizing the four modernizations before the end of this century. A great deal of work needs to be done well in order to realize the four modernizations. Our great goal will become empty talk if we do not have a large group of really learned people to storm the strongholds one by one and if we do not have a large group of farsighted organizers and leaders to guide the masses to charge forward. Meanwhile, this problem also concerns our long-term planning. Who will take charge in a decade or two? Who will be the housekeepers in three or four decades? This problem deserves our serious consideration. Man is mortal and eventually must be relieved of his post. Up to the present, however, some people have not paid attention to this problem because they do not have a revolutionary sense of responsibility. They believe "their official posts are neither too high nor too low, their wages are neither too handsome nor too meager and excellent arrangements have been made for their children so they have nothing to worry about." These people will not become a "Po Lo" if they do not change their attitude. Others believe "there will naturally be people to take over the shift when the time comes, which is natural." Who will take over the shift? They never think of this question. Still others believe that "doing our work well means laying a good foundation for the younger generation." They do not know that doing their work well includes selecting good successors to their posts. Kuan Chung was a famous prime minister in Chinese history. He helped Duke Huan of Chi to run his state well.

However, he made a very serious mistake in not choosing a good successor. Therefore, the state of Chi fell into chaos after his death. This of course is only a simile. The units where some of us are working are not so important. But, even if your unit is small, if work becomes chaotic once you leave your post, you have not paid attention to bringing up able people. Some people make light of discovering able people for the revolution, and yet they rack their brains in planning for the "future" for their sons and daughters, a task which they regard as important. Doesn't this show that they lack a revolutionary sense of responsibility and a selfless spirit?

One who does not have a selfless spirit will not uphold the correct requirements for able people and will be unable to discover really able people. By able people, we mean those who are capable of accomplishing the proletarian revolutionary cause and realizing the four modernizations. Our criteria for choosing able people is to see whether they will benefit and are needed by the proletariat's revolutionary cause. A person who has selfish ideas and personal considerations is unable to uphold this criteria. Does he want to discard the criteria? No, he has his own criteria to uphold. First, he judges other people by his relations with them. He regards those people he is on good terms with as "able people" and does his best to praise them and win them over. Regarding those he is not on good terms with, he goes all out to trample and suppress them. By upholding this criteria, one can only discover "relatives and friends," and not able people for socialism. Of course, one may recommend those with whom one is on good terms provided they are able people. For the revolutionary cause, one may recommend one's relatives. The problem is that some people only consider their "relatives." Second, the criteria includes one's attitude toward the leaders. A person with dissenting opinions is considered the "most undesirable" man. In fact, really able people are fond of discovering answers and distinguishing between right and wrong. They are not yes-men and can acquire real knowledge in certain things. They are basically different from those who "have horns on their heads and thorns on their bodies" and are bent on opposing their leaders. There are some people who do not study problems seriously but spend their time flattering and parroting their leaders and acting in accordance with their leaders' wishes. They agree whether their leaders are right or wrong. Can holding such people in esteem be our criteria for selecting able people? No. This was the criteria with which the masters chose their slaves in the old society. The "gang of four" applied this criteria in choosing their men. Therefore, those chosen by them were slaves who were mediocre men who flattered their masters in order to gain promotions and get rich and who exercised fascist dictatorship once they were in power. We must not follow them. We should take Chairman Mao's requirements for successors as our criteria. In appraising a man, we should chiefly consider his thinking and work and should in no way judge him by our personal, one-sided impressions. This involves not only the issue of whether we can discover really able people but also the major issue of what to advocate and in which direction we should guide people to work hard.

Selecting able people does not mean selecting people versed in all things. The socialist cause needs all kinds of people. It is like a machine comprising parts and components which play different roles. But a machine of fine quality requires that all its parts and components be of fine quality, otherwise it will not operate smoothly. It is not possible to demand that able people have the same characteristics and follow the same pattern. Some people may be able in many ways while others are specialized in only one. If we judge the leadership abilities of scientists and technicians by the criteria for a party committee secretary or judge the professional ability of a party committee secretary by the criteria for scientists and technicians, we can hardly discover anyone who is "up to standard." All abilities stem from practice. One's time and energy are limited and one's scope of practice also is limited. Therefore, it often happens that "one is strong in one thing but weak in another."

Demanding that one should be versed in all things is at variance with the materialistic-dialectical viewpoint. "Knowing others and putting them in suitable posts" means that we should know their strong points as well as their weak points so that "their strong points can be used and their weak points avoided." Some people do not act in this way. They pay attention to a man's strong points and weak points, but they mention his weak points in order to negate his strong points and subsequently to denounce him. How can they discover able people for the revolutionary cause in this way?

Without a selfless spirit and without doing hard work, we cannot discover able people. The reason is that able people are among the masses and are just a bit more capable than others. People versed in a certain thing are fostered within a certain sphere of practice. But a certain sphere of practice often restricts people from displaying their talents. Therefore, before they are discovered, some able people do not cut a fine figure and are often described as "ordinary". If you do not work hard in looking for able people, you cannot recognize them even if they stand before you. In order to discover able people, you must go deep among the masses and into reality to make all-round historical investigations in all fields.

"Knowing others" is for the purpose of "putting them in suitable posts." Of course, if you do not "know others" you cannot "put them in suitable posts." But when you "know others," it does not mean that you can "put them in suitable posts." An ancient saying goes: Not knowing others is harmful; knowing others but not using them is harmful; using them but not putting them in suitable posts is harmful; putting them in suitable posts but assigning mean men to assist them is still more harmful. So, "knowing others" and "putting them in suitable posts" are not the same thing. Since "knowing others" is for the purpose of "putting them in suitable posts," why do some people know others but refuse to put them in suitable posts? They allegedly are fearful. What do they fear? First, they fear that "they will be blamed if they do not use the right persons and problems arise." We have to see what problems have arisen. Ordinary mistakes are inevitable. One can only make progress gradually in the course of continuously correcting one's mistakes. Who is responsible if a serious problem arises? Man changes and no one can guarantee another person. All we ask is that you recommend someone. We do not want you to be his guarantor. No one would make such a demand except the "gang of four," who madly resorted to metaphysics. Therefore, this fear is unnecessary. Second, they are afraid of "offending some other people." Whoever we may appoint, there are always objections to the appointment. We must see who voices these objections, how many people voice objections and what their reasons are for these objections. Some people object for personal reasons. This has nothing to do with the overall situation. Others object because of some misunderstanding or because they only repeat other persons' words. Work should be done on these people. There really are people who are incapable and refuse to work when you want them to work, but they object when you want others to do the same work. If the opinion of these people is adopted, others will refuse to work. Offending this kind of person is permissible. Third, they fear that "people become cocky once they make a fine figure of themselves." There really are some people who become cocky once they are highly praised by the leaders and their positions have been changed. This does not matter. Once they become cocky, we may deflate their arrogance and intensify education for them. Fourth, they fear that "people cannot assume responsibility because they do not enjoy high prestige and do not belong to a high level." One may raise one's level in the course of struggle and establish one's prestige in the course of work. One should make subjective efforts and at the same time rely on the support and assistance of the leaders. If our method of selecting able people is correct and if we penetratively do ideological work on them, most of them will be able to raise their level and enhance their prestige after a period of time. If one really lags far behind the demand, it is nothing serious.
[paragraph continues]

We can send him down to the basic level again to do what he is capable of doing. This is also an expression of responsibility to the revolution and for his well-being. This will save him from being "blamed." So, this fear also is unnecessary. Fifth, they fear "the able people will fly away" and "they will be discovered by others and transferred once they are promoted to a high position and attract too much attention." What is wrong when these people are transferred? Is it not exactly our purpose in discovering able people to let these people play a bigger role in other units than in yours? If the able people you have discovered are being drafted by other units and can do much more work for the party in other units, this only shows that your method of work is correct, that you have keen eyesight and that you have scored great results in your work. At present, the country needs able people. What is wrong if the able people who lie idle or are engaged in small jobs in your units are transferred to other places to do more work for the party? Those who neither use the able people nor let them go are heedless of the whole situation.

In the final analysis, these people fear that they themselves are adversely affected. They are selfish. Ours is a socialist country in which every unit and every leader has the responsibility of training able people for the state. We proletarians must have this broad vision: When we see that able people grow up generation after generation, we should be happy because this shows that our cause flourishes. When someone surpasses you, you should be happier because this shows that "the pupil learns from and outdoes his teacher" and that our cause is continuously developing.

Realizing the socialist four modernizations is an unprecedentedly great undertaking and an extremely deep revolution. Accomplishing this revolution calls for large herds of "fine horses" and, more important, a large group of people like "Po Lo." Let us establish selfless ideas, broaden our vistas and strive to be a "Po Lo."

PEOPLE'S DAILY DENOUNCED GANG'S ULTRALEFTIST ARTICLE

HK211030Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 15 Jul 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Lu Shao-tsung [0712 4801 1350] "Rebuking the Article 'Opposing 'Ultraleftism' Means Opposing the Revolution!'"]

[Excerpts] On 17 July 1976, the PEOPLE'S DAILY carried an article entitled "Opposing 'Ultraleftism' Means Opposing the Revolution." Concocted by the "gang of four's" confidants, this article smeared the revolution with ultra-leftism and, in turn, used the revolution to prettify ultra-leftism. It acted as a vicious hatchet in villifying Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and played a shameless role in promoting the ultra-leftist ideas stirred up by Lin Piao and the gang of four."

Dancing to the "gang of four's" tune in opposing the party Central Committee and going its own way, this article smeared the great deal of work done by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping --who presided over the routine work of the party Central Committee in 1975--in carrying out a number of Chairman Mao's instructions, and branded this work as "innumerable words and deeds aimed at vengeful retaliation, reversing verdicts and restoring the old order." It then brought a charge against the criticism of ultra-leftist ideas and anarchism. Hurling abuses and launching unbridled attacks, it babbled: "Opposing 'ultra-leftism' means opposing the party's basic line, opposing the socialist revolution and, in particular, opposing the Great Cultural Revolution."

Judging by this article, ultra-leftism is needed in carrying out socialist revolution and is indispensable to the Great Cultural Revolution. What an absurdity!

Any revolution is a social change to liberate the productive forces from the production relations and the superstructure which impede the development of these productive forces. [paragraph continues]

The liberation of the productive forces is the cause of the outbreak of a social revolution as well as the inevitable outcome of the victory of this social revolution. Otherwise, even if the slogans are shouted louder and the struggle is conducted more violently, a social change cannot be called a revolution and may become a counter-revolutionary restoration or regression.

The proletariat uses revolutionary violence to overthrow the capitalist social system and establish its political power. This is a fundamental social change which liberates the productive forces from the capitalist system. After the socialist system has been established, the socialist revolution will continue and deepen. The reason is because in the socialist society, the contradictions between the productive forces and the production relations and between the superstructure and the economic base remain the basic contradictions. This revolution differs from those of the past in that it neither needs nor permits the overthrow of the socialist system, but relies on the socialist system under the leadership of the Communist Party to resolve these contradictions. Initiated and led by Chairman Mao, the Great Cultural Revolution was a great political revolution to resolve these contradictions. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" antiparty clique babbled that "politics may pound everything else" and "it does not matter even if a single grain is not reaped." How can such a "revolution" promote the development of the social productive forces? In what way does this resemble the goal of the socialist revolution?

The Chinese people have learned lessons from the sabotage of the party's basic line, the socialist revolution and, in particular, the Great Cultural Revolution, and clearly seen the counterrevolutionary essence of the ultra-"leftist" ideas stirred up by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." If no effort is made to criticize ultra-"leftism" and if the anarchical ideas of "suspecting all" and "overthrowing all" are allowed to poison the people, the leading organs at all levels will be paralyzed. If no effort is made to criticize ultra-"leftism" and if Lin Piao's clamor for "making revolution against what has gone through the revolution" is allowed to poison people, the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and the large groups of revolutionary leading cadres of our party will be persecuted. If no effort is made to criticize ultra-"leftism" and if the fallacies of "opposing slavishness" and "not carrying out production for the wrong line" are allowed to spread unchecked, industrial and agricultural production will go bankrupt. If no effort is made to criticize ultra-"leftism" and if the fallacy of "dragging out the handful in the army" is allowed to spread unchecked, the army will disintegrate. If no effort is made to criticize ultra-"leftism" and if such labels as "revisionist sprouts," "bourgeois academic authorities" and "the road of bourgeois specialists" are used continuously to ruin our scientific researchers and education workers, our country will return to the stage of ignorance and brutality.... in a word, if we do not criticize ultra-"leftism," our socialist regime will be in danger of destruction. From this it can be seen that criticizing ultra-"leftism" is genuinely needed by the revolution.

Our criticizing the crimes of the Lin Piao antiparty clique in stirring up ultra-"leftist" ideas caused the "gang of four" and the public media under their control to brandish their swords. This shows that, like Lin Piao, the "gang of four" could not effect their counterrevolutionary scheme if they did not cover up their wild ambitions with beautiful revolutionary phrases and confuse people's thinking with ultra-"leftist" clamor. Criticizing the crimes of the Lin Piao antiparty clique in stirring up ultra-"leftist" ideas meant criticizing the "gang of four" and caused their hearts to ache. This was the basic reason why the article "Opposing 'Ultraleftism' Means Opposing the Revolution" acted as a gangster framing charges against Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and as a defender of the ultra-"leftist" ideas.

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LIBERATION ARMY DAILY ADDS SCIENCE COLUMNS

OW231234Y Peking NCNA in English 1220 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Jul (HSINHUA)--The LIBERATION ARMY DAILY starting today will carry special science columns. Today's issue carried the first in a series "Modernization of National Defence" and articles that deal with weapons used in other countries and other background information. The columns will help propagate the party's line, policies and principles on the development of science, deal with outstanding persons and achievements in the scientific and technological fields of national defence, popularize science, provide an avenue for the exchange of experience in technical innovations and report on trends in science in other countries.

COMMENTATOR ON TASK FOR THE INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS FRONT

HK211111Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 15 Jul 78 p 2 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator: "The Serious Task of the Industrial and Communications Front Is To Eradicate the Pernicious Influence of the 'Gang of Four'"]

[Text] A prolonged and arduous task for the industrial and communications front is to eradicate the "gang of four's" pernicious influence in ideology, politics and line. The killing of the flies does not mean the germs have been destroyed. If the germs are not destroyed, they can still attack our health and our tissues, and the ghosts of the "gang of four" can still be resurrected in a new climate and in a new soil. It will not do to make efforts to eliminate the pernicious influence once or twice. To be effective, they must be made repeatedly. The petroleum system is still affected, so it can be imagined what the situation is in other departments, especially those "serious disaster areas" and "serious disaster households."

They should learn from Taching and the Ministry of Petroleum, which dare to eliminate the pernicious influence in connection with the actual situations of the various units and departments under them. They should criticize one by one the things in which the "gang of four's" pernicious influence is most widespread and profound and which have caused the greatest harm. For example, the "gang of four's" total negation of those 17 years on the industrial and communications front is a matter of an overall nature involving the most widespread and profound pernicious influence and the greatest harm. Therefore, it is necessary to fully mobilize the masses of workers on the industrial and communications front to carry out repeated and thorough criticism.

In the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, was the industrial and communications front dominated by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line or was it a mess? This is an important issue in our protracted struggle with Lin Piao and the "gang of four" during the Great Cultural Revolution. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" disrupted the industrial and communications front, totally negated those 17 years and agitated for "working in opposition to those 17 years." To put down rebellion, restore order and thoroughly clarify right and wrong, we must start with this issue.

As early as on 3 December 1966, Lin Piao clamored at an important meeting: The industrial and communications front must smash two viewpoints. One is basically implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the other is the working people are good. Lin Piao declared that without smashing these two viewpoints, there could be no class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. The "gang of four" chimed in with Lin Piao, and the Kuomintang secret agent Chang Chun-chiao babbled: "Most of the factories are bourgeois and revisionist." He added: "A relatively large number of factories and enterprises have already changed the system of ownership." [paragraph continues]

The renegade Chiang Ching screamed: "It is impermissible to say that the industrial and mining enterprises are better than the culture and education front."

Was the industrial and communications front really a mess? Historical facts have strongly refuted Lin Piao and the "gang of four." As everyone knows, as early as the Second Plenum of the Seventh CCP Central Committee, Chairman Mao formulated for the whole party the line and policy of relying on the working class, struggling against the bourgeoisie and going in for economic construction after the capture of the cities. In the wake of nationwide liberation, the whole party worked according to the line and policy formulated for us by Chairman Mao. In 1953, Chairman Mao put forward the general line for the transition period. In 1956, Chairman Mao made the famous report "On the 10 Major Relationships." In 1957, Chairman Mao published the important speech "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People." In 1958, Chairman Mao formulated the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." In 1960, Chairman Mao presented the eight-character policy of "readjusting, consolidating, filling out and raising standards," and held that the industrial front as well as other fronts must have their own rules. In 1962, Chairman Mao advanced the general policy of "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." In 1964, Chairman Mao made the great call "in industry, learn from Taching." The important policies for the industrial and communications front were personally decided upon and approved by Chairman Mao. It was under his personal guidance and the direct guidance of Premier Chou that our country's socialist industry made such rapid development. By 1965, China had initially established a more complete as well as independent and self-reliant industrial base comprising such sectors as iron and steel, coal, petroleum, electric power, machine building, motor vehicles, tractors, aviation, electronics and shipbuilding.

In completely negating the fact that the industrial and communications front had "basically implemented the line of Chairman Mao" in those 17 years and painting a gloomy and hopeless picture of the front at that time, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were directing their spearhead at great leader Chairman Mao and our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. They wanted to criticize Chairman Mao's line, policies and principles as capitalist and revisionist goods so that they could push their counterrevolutionary revisionist line.

In order to negate the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution, the "gang of four" also raised the notorious and reactionary slogan of "working in opposition to." While actually "working in opposition to" Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they instead claimed that they were working in opposition to the revisionist line. On the question of dealing with cadres, Lin Piao distorted the Great Cultural Revolution by saying: "It is a mass criticism of cadres and a movement for criticizing cadres." "It is aimed at carrying out revolution against those who made revolution in the past." On the other hand, the "gang of four" concocted the counterrevolutionary political program of "old cadres are 'democrats' and 'democrats' are capitalist roaders" in a vain attempt to topple all the old cadres who followed Chairman Mao in making revolution over the decades. On the question of relying on the working class, Lin Piao besmirched the workers and peasants for only knowing how to "make profit." On the other hand, the "gang of four" berated the workers as "wild dogs" and "sinister devils," and said that "the workers are dirty." Kuomintang secret agent Chang Chun-chiao also directly attacked Chairman Mao's teaching of "relying wholeheartedly on the working people" and babbled: "This 'proposal' to rely wholeheartedly on the working people merits study. We can only rely on "leftist" working people." [paragraph continues]

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However, in his eyes "leftist" meant such new bourgeoisie, practicing counterrevolutionaries and ringleaders of those who made a practice of beating, smashing and looting as Wang Hung-wen, Chen A-ta, Weng Sen-ho, Chang Hung-chih and their ilk. The wise and brilliant leader Chairman Hua pointed out: The "gang of four" pursued an ultrarightist line which could not be further to the right, and this was manifested by their ultrarightist as well as ultra-"leftist" features. When their ultra-"leftist" features were shown, they usually became highly deceptive. As early as 1972, Premier Chou warned us that if the ultra-"leftist" trend was not thoroughly criticized, the right deviationist trend would rise again. It is precisely because the ultra-"leftist" trend has not been thoroughly criticized that even now many of the localities and units are not implementing policies that should be established or improved. They are also not dealing heavy blows at the bad elements like they should be doing. Therefore, they must continue to criticize the ultra-"leftist" ideological trend and anarchism. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" completely negated those 17 years on the industrial and communications front and raised the reactionary slogan of "working in opposition to those 17 years." These were important steps in their counter-revolutionary conspiracy to usurp party and state power.

In order to make a success of the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and eliminate their pernicious poison, we should continue to expose and criticize Lin Piao's line. Exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" in connection with the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao is an important step in carrying the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end. During the early stages of the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" colluded with each other to disrupt the Great Cultural Revolution. The "gang of four's" line was the continuation and expansion of Lin Piao's line. After Lin Piao blew himself up [tzu wo pao cha], the "gang of four" were afraid that they might tip their hand, so they took over the criticism of Lin Piao. When Lin Piao's ultra-"leftist" expressions were criticized, they squealed: "The criticism is affecting us." If the criticism of Lin Piao affects them, how can they criticize Lin Piao? The "gang of four" forbade criticism of Lin Piao, so we must go against them and resolutely criticize Lin Piao. Therefore, it is inevitable and natural that we should expose and criticize the "gang of four" in connection with the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao's line.

Now is the time to thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" on the question of those 17 years, clarify right and wrong, and completely restore the reputation and present the history of those 17 years in their true light. If this is not done, Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies cannot be smoothly implemented on the industrial and communications front. There is no construction without destruction. If the "gang of four's" pernicious influence is not eliminated, the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry cannot truly forge ahead.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON FIXED PRODUCTION QUOTAS, WORK POINTS

OW201427Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 19 Jul 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 19 July article by Tung Thai: "On Fixed Production Quotas and Calculation of Work Points On the Basis of Work Done"]

[Text] Peking, 19 Jul--In his report on the work of the government delivered at the Fifth National People's Congress, Chairman Hua pointed out: "All people's communes and production brigades must seriously apply the system of fixed production quotas and calculation of work points on the basis of work done." Chairman Hua's important directive is a basic measure to develop the broad masses' socialist enthusiasm with regard to distribution and to quickly develop socialist agriculture.

Over the past several years, the "gang of four" rabidly attacked and sabotaged the system of managing people's communes and the policy "to each according to his work." They completely negated the system of fixed production quotas and calculation of work points on the basis of work done and created much confusion which had serious consequences for ideology and practice. Now it is necessary to further wipe out the "gang of four's" remnant pernicious influence, eliminate chaos and restore order and the reputation of the system of fixed production quotas and calculation of work points on the basis of work done.

The Fixed Production Quota System Of Management Has Proved Workable And Valuable

The management of people's communes includes production management, labor management, financial management and other aspects. The basic goal is to make full use of the superior nature of the socialist system, organize production and labor most reasonably, utilize manpower, material resources and funds most effectively, continuously increase the productivity of labor and achieve maximum economic results. In order to reach this goal, all communes and brigades must be involved in management. Effectively applying the system of fixed production quotas is precisely the key to achieving success in management.

Successful labor management is particularly important because labor plays a decisive role in production. Moreover, in a production team or a production brigade, a laborer does not engage in production all alone. Dozens, even hundreds of laborers work together. They labor for the fulfillment of their common production task. Large-scale collective labor combined with growing mechanization and increased sophistication in the division and coordination of labor means management will become more important and difficult. Labor management must not only be geared to the needs of the development of agricultural productive forces but must also embody the demands of the socialist relations of production. Therefore, it is necessary to correctly adjust and handle people's mutual relations and contradictions in the process of production and labor and fully develop their enthusiasm for production.

Labor management in a people's commune includes planning, organization, fixed production quotas, calculation of work points on the basis of work done, production responsibility, labor emulation drives, discipline and a laborer's cultural and technical education. Of these elements, fixed production quotas and calculation of work points on the basis of work done are the key links in labor management. They directly involve each laborer's daily production and directly concern each commune member's personal material interests.

The "gang of four" and their mass media attached the system of fixed production quotas and slandered it as revisionist "control, check and suppression." This was sheer nonsense. Since the agricultural cooperative movement, our more than 20 years of practical experience have proved that the system of fixed production quotas is a workable and valuable system of management.

First, the system of fixed production quotas is an effective means of encouraging commune members to increase productivity. The fundamental way to increase agricultural productivity is agricultural mechanization. However, under given material and technical conditions, whether or not labor productivity can be increased very rapidly and how much it can be increased are to a great extent determined by the broad masses' enthusiasm for labor. The system of fixed production quotas can effectively eliminate the phenomenon of "enforced idleness in work" and waste, can develop commune members' enthusiasm for labor, can make full use of their aptitudes and skills, can tap labor potentials and increase efficiency. [paragraph continues]

Our past and present practical experience has proved that the efficiency of many communes and brigades increased remarkably after they applied the system of fixed production quotas. Some increased efficiency by 30 or 50 percent, and others by more than 100 percent. They have also fulfilled quality requirements.

Second, fixed production quotas are important in rationally organizing production and labor. When we have a fixed production quota, we can, on the basis of a plan stipulating the number of days commune members should work in a year, rather accurately use and rationally assign manpower. In that way various plans for production and manpower can be depended on and labor efficiency will be greatly improved.

Third, fixed production quotas are helpful in establishing and improving systems with production responsibilities. Since the quantity and quality of work have been stipulated by the fixed production quota system, commune members must work according to stipulated standards and requirements. At the same time, it will be easier for production teams to examine the performances of their members and commend them or penalize them accordingly. This will heighten each commune member's sense of responsibility and strengthen systems with production responsibilities.

Fourth, implementation of a fixed production quota system will help commune members launch socialist labor emulation campaigns. With fixed production quotes, we will have specific requirements for these campaigns. We can also urge those commune members who have failed to meet the requirements to work hard to meet their quotas and urge those who have already met their quotas to work hard to exceed them; and we can motivate commune members to catch up with the advanced if they have lagged behind, and to become even more advanced if they have already reached that status. In this way we can vigorously develop socialist labor emulation campaigns.

Some people fail to see these positive functions of the fixed production quota management system. They worry that such management measures (particularly one combining fixed production quotas with payments) might lead to emphasizing quantity over quality. Therefore, they don't like this system. This is clearly incorrect. Because this system specifically stipulates what the quality of work must be, work will be controlled by precise requirements and most people will meet them.

Of course the tendency to emphasize quantity at the cost of quality might also appear. We must realize, however, that this is basically not caused by the management system itself. When political and ideological work is weakened similar problems will occur in any advanced labor management system. Therefore, to insure quality, we must first strengthen our political and ideological work in all the processes of the fixed production quota management system. Secondly we must establish and perfect a strict quality control system and a reward and penalty system. When cadres in our communes and brigades have properly carried out these two tasks and set an example for others to follow, the quality of our work can certainly be assured.

Other people want to avoid trouble and in so doing they are unwilling to promote the fixed production quota system. This is also incorrect. Our agriculture is large-scale and socialist. It must be managed with scientific methods and not those used for small-scale production. Along with the increasing modernization of agricultural production, management methods have also become increasingly specialized. Therefore, any attempt to avoid trouble will lead nowhere. We must realize that this system is an effective management system and that it should be applied to all appropriate farm work and sideline production.

Experience shows that the fixed production quota system must be simple, easy to follow and free of complexities, and that all types of farm work must be considered so this system can be rationally applied. Quotas for the most important farm work must be fixed for production groups, and if they cannot be properly applied to production groups, they must be fixed for the individual. Every fixed quota must be standardized. That is, based on the amount of quality farm work that can be completed in 1 day by an average person working at a normal rate and with normal technical skill. Setting quotas too high or too low harms enthusiasm and labor productivity. We must continue to sum up our experience in implementing the fixed production quota system if it is to be perfected.

Calculation of Work Points on the Basis of Work Done Is a Comparatively Good Way To Implement the Principle "To Each According To His Work"

During the socialist historical stage, because of the implementation of the principle "to each according to his work," labor and wages are linked. The fixed production quota system implemented by people's communes plays a double role: Not only is it a tool for rationally organizing labor and increasing labor productivity, but is also a means of assessing how much commune members have contributed with their labor and a means of calculating their wages.

The principle "to each according to his work" is realized by a certain form of payment for labor. In today's rural people's communes, the basic method of computing payment for labor is the work point system. The rural people's communes have adopted this system in order to rationally assess the work done by each individual and the number of work points earned according to each commune member's actual labor. The more rational this assessment system is, the more accurate it will be in reflecting each commune member's labor in collective production and the amount of pay he deserves. Therefore, the kind of assessment system to be adopted is extremely important for correctly implementing the principle "to each according to his work."

Since the movement for collectivization of agriculture, many places have adopted the method of assessing work points according to the work done. Adopting this method can prevent egalitarianism in payment for labor and can help better implement the principle "to each according to his work."

By assessing work points according to the work done a commune member gets the amount deserved depending on how much work he has completed and according to the pay scale for that kind of work. This method of directly linking production quotas with payment for labor not only gives full play to the positive role of the fixed production quota management system, but also has the following advantages:

First, with the adoption of this method, commune members' wages will correspond as closely as possible to the amount of their actual labor. Since the criteria used by this system to assess wages is the amount of the commune members' actual labor, the commune members' strong or weak work performances, their high or low technical skills, the amount of time they have spent on their work and their attitude toward labor will all be reflected in the amount of work they have actually done, and the number of work points a commune member deserves can be effectively assessed according to the fixed production quota and payment systems. This method embodies the principle "more pay for more work, and less pay for less work." Therefore, this method of assessing work points can combat the phenomenon of "eating what is in the common bowl," which means that one may earn the same number of work points even if he puts forth no effort. This method can also stimulate the commune members' enthusiasm for collective production, and greatly raise their attendance rate and productivity.

Second, implementing the system of assessing work points according to the amount of work done can enhance better implementation of the principle of giving equal pay to men and women doing the same kind of work. To implement this principle, it is first necessary to do political and ideological work properly and to take specific and effective measures. When work points were rigidly and arbitrarily assessed, female commune members earned less even though they did the same kind of work and worked just as hard as their male counterparts, but under the system of assessing work points according to the amount of work done, the labor of all commune members, regardless of sex, will be assessed by the same criteria. As long as they have done the same amount of work, they will be paid equally.

Calculation of work points based on the work done will encourage commune members to strive to learn production skills. Using this method; the amount of labor remuneration is directly connected with the production skill level. For a farm job with a high skill level, one is given more work points and therefore more pay. A commune member who can constantly accomplish many skilled tasks is paid more than one who can only do less skilled jobs. This method of calculation will encourage commune members to strive to raise their skill levels.

Throughout the development of China's collective economy, the calculation of work points based on work done has proved effective. Its use was once widespread. However, the "gang of four" slandered this method as "putting work points in command." In doing so, they were talking sheer nonsense. Calculation of work points based on work done means calculation of remuneration based on work done. It means more pay for more work and less pay for less work. If a hard-working commune member overfulfills his daily work quota and his work meets specified quality requirements, he should be given extra work points for the extra work done. The extra work done represents his love for his collective and his attempt to work harder and faster for socialism. Calculation of work points based on work done can show in a more timely and accurate way the diverse amounts of labor done by laborers. How can we describe the extra work points a laborer gets this way as "putting work-points in command?"

The "gang of four" attacked the calculation of work points based on work done as having the inevitable consequences of "enlarged differences" and "polarization." This is even more absurd. When the principle of "to each according to his work" is practiced, different labor done by laborers will result in differences in remuneration no matter what method of calculation is used. Such differences are based on the absence of exploitation and on equality of labor and remuneration, and are a reasonable reflection of actual labor conditions. Moreover, such differences are small and limited. How can this cause "polarization?"

The specious accusations of the "gang of four" against the calculation of work points based on the work done were designed to destroy this method with one blow, and to completely negate the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" and thus sabotage the socialist collective economy.

Inspired by the guidelines of the 11th National CCP Congress and the Fifth National People's Congress, many communes and production brigades have smashed the mental shackles put on them by the "gang of four," persistently implemented the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," vehemently criticized egalitarianist tendencies, and restored and developed the method of calculating work points based on work done. Many communes and production brigades and teams now give fixed work points to individuals for only a few farm jobs. [paragraph continues]

They use "group contracts for sundry work and variable individual work points based on work performed by each individual within the group [hsiao tuan tso yeh, chi ti pao kung ko jen huo ping 1420 3008 0155 2814 7162 7555 0545 1562 0020 0086 3172 6097]." "Fixed group work quotas with fixed basic work points for each individual within the group [ting o tao tsu ti fen huo ping 1353 7345 0451 4809 1646 0433 3172 6097]" and "fixed group work quotas and variable work points based on work performed by each individual within the group [ting o tao tsu huo ping tao jen 1353 7345 0451 4809 3177 6097 0451 0086]." These methods of calculation are actually work point calculations based on collective piecework. They will help arouse commune members' enthusiasm for collective production and integrate individual interest with collective interests. Under the present general situation of the rural areas in our country, this method of calculation is a better form of labor remuneration for implementing the principle of "to each according to his work."

In order to choose a proper method of calculating work points, a production team should proceed from reality and consider its specific economic and political conditions, the cadre situation and the local situation. Moreover, no matter what method it chooses, the production team should always persist in putting politics in command, step up political and ideological work and carefully calculate work points so that labor remuneration is commensurate with work done by the commune members. It should implement the principle of more pay for more work. While on the one hand it should prevent excessive differences, it should on the other hand prevent egalitarianism. It should strive to promote what is profitable and abolish what is harmful, and fully utilize and protect the enthusiasm of commune members for building socialism and for contributing to accelerating the development of agricultural production and to the accomplishment of the four modernizations.

PARTY'S ECONOMIC POLICIES IMPLEMENTED IN RURAL AREAS

OW221150Y Peking NCNA in English 0837 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jul (HSINHUA)--The party's economic policies for the rural areas focusing on ensuring the increase of peasant income alongside a rise in production are being implemented throughout China. This is an important step in mobilizing more fully the socialist enthusiasm of the peasants and bringing about high speed development in agriculture.

In June the party Central Committee publicized the experience of Hsianghsiang County in Hunan Province in raising peasant income by reducing their burdens in line with party policy and urged all regions to learn from it.

The party's rural economic policies which were formulated by Chairman Mao and which were distorted by the gang of four include the policies of taking into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual simultaneously; ensuring commune members receive more income as production grows; "to each according to his work and those who do more work receive more pay"; and no department or unit is permitted to use gratis manpower, money or materials from people's communes and production brigades and teams.

Party committees of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have been holding meetings to study the directive of the Central Committee on publicizing the Hsianghsiang experience. They reviewed their work in implementing the party's policies and analysed the difficulties caused by irrational demands put on local peasants. The party committees of Chekiang, Kiangsi and Yunnan provinces have sent out investigative teams and the first secretaries of these provinces have gone to listen to the views of the peasants.

On the basis of these investigations, party committees in some areas, immediately worked out sets of regulations to improve the situation. The "opinions on questions that arise in implementing the party's economic policies for rural areas" laid down by the party committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region, calls for effective measures to guarantee that in normal years the income for 90 percent of the commune members will increase annually while that for the remaining 10 percent will not diminish. Commune members are encouraged to raise domestic fowls and animals according to their special needs.

A movement to propagate the party's rural economic policies is now pressing forward. Shantung Province broadcast a province-wide meeting at which the first secretary of the provincial party committee explained the policies. At the same time, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Peking Municipal Party Committee sent joint teams to rural areas to make the policies known to every household.

All this has produced quick results. In Szechuan Province, before the summer distribution of income and supplies, the commune members discussed their draft distribution plans and implemented the principles "increased production will give the members more income" and "to each according to his work." The great majority of them have got more grain, edible oil and cash than they did last summer. In some counties, income for the commune members has increased between 25 and 40 percent.

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HK240716Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 19 Jul 78 p 3 HK

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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G 1

ANHWEI INVESTIGATES UNREASONABLE PEASANTS' BURDENS

HK211339Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] "The Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee recently sent 103 provincial organ cadres to Feitung County. Along with the county's comrades, they are going to the grassroots level to investigate unreasonable peasants' burdens in order to seriously implement the experiences of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee in lightening peasants' burdens and the important instructions circulated by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. They are also studying specific measures to implement the central documents and proposing effective methods to lessen peasants' burdens. By so doing, they hope to promote the measures and methods throughout the province, to lead overall work with the experiences gained at points, to thoroughly solve the problem of unreasonable peasants' burdens in our province, to further mobilize their socialist activism, to quicken the pace of agricultural development and to guarantee the smooth fulfillment of the general task for the new period."

Feitung County is one of the key counties grasped by the gang of four's agents in our province. The gang of four and their agents seriously interfered with and sabotaged the county. They blindly commanded production and promoted "egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisition." They indiscriminately carried out water conservancy construction without proper planning, thus causing very great losses in manpower and material resources. They misappropriated the state's water conservancy and highway construction funds to construct buildings and restaurants. Some cadres indulged in excessive eating and drinking. Certain aspects of this phenomenon have been greatly improved since the implementation of the six-point regulations of the provincial party committee. However, the problems have not been completely solved. All the eight problems mentioned by the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee exist in Feitung County. Some of the problems are even more serious.

The provincial CCP Committee held that the investigation of this typical example will reflect our province's situation in regard to unreasonable peasants' burdens and is significant for guiding various places throughout the province to solve this problem. Comrade Chao Shou-i, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, is in charge of the investigation work.

The provincial party committee organized two meetings of responsible comrades of various departments and Feitung County in order to do a good job of the investigation work. They studied and discussed the guiding ideology and investigation work methods. Comrade Wan Li and other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee issued specific instructions.

More than 100 provincial cadres arrived at Feitung County on 20 July. They attended a meeting organized by the provincial party committee before their departure. Comrade Jen Chih-pin, Standing Committee member and secretary general of the provincial CCP Committee spoke at this meeting.

KIANGSI FIRST SECRETARY INSPECTS DROUGHT SITUATION

OW231001Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0334 GMT 20 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Nanchang, 20 Jul--The people in Kiangsi Province have conducted an emergency mobilization and joined the struggle to combat the drought, control pests and complete the summer harvesting and planting.

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In the first half of this year, there was insufficient rainfall in most of the province. Since the middle of June, a prolonged dryspell and constantly rising temperatures have caused a serious drought in most parts of the province at a time when good harvests of early rice are expected and industrial crops are growing promisingly. As a result of the high temperatures and drought, the threat of plant diseases and pests is becoming more serious daily. Thanks to the efforts to combat drought, most of the early rice has ripened and prospects for good harvests still exist. However, the drought still threatens the transplanting of late rice seedlings and the growth of industrial crops and midseason rice.

As soon as the drought occurred, the Kinagsi Provincial CCP Committee and Revolutionary Committee held meetings and issued emergency instructions to combat the drought and control the insects. Various localities in the province immediately mobilized and concentrated their manpower and material on combating the drought, controlling the insects, and on harvesting and planting. In spite of the scorching sun, the leading comrades of the provincial, prefectural and country party committees have led a large number of office cadres in working in the countryside. They help communes, production brigades and teams implement the party's policies, introduce timely solutions to production problems and concern themselves with the well-being of commune members. Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, visited various production teams in the Wangcheng commune of Hsinchien Country and the suburban areas of Nanchang Municipality. He familiarized himself with the drought and crash harvesting and planting there and instructed county, commune and brigade cadres to implement the party Central Committee's important directive on Hsianghsiang County's experience and regard it as a powerful motivating force for combating the drought, controlling the insects and for harvesting and planting. Led by the leading comrades of all party committees, some 100,000 cadres in the province have gone to the countryside and joined commune members there in the struggle to combat the drought and reap bumper harvests.

HSU CHIA-TUN INSPECTS KIANGSU EXAMINATION CENTERS

OW230506Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] The 1978 unified college entrance examinations were conducted yesterday. In Nanking, 27,800 young college candidates were in high spirits as they underwent the examinations given at 73 centers throughout the districts and counties of Nanking Municipality.

Six examination centers in Nanking were inspected yesterday by leading comrades of the Kiangsu provincial and Nanking municipal CCP committees, including Hsu Chia-tun, Chai Chiang, Chou Kuo-fan and responsible persons of the provincial and municipal education and health offices and education bureaus.

This is the second year since the college student enrollment system was reformed. All leaders in Kiangsu Province and Nanking Municipality, teachers and cadres and enrollment work personnel realize the great importance of the current college entrance examinations. They have completed a great deal of preparatory work.

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The Nanking examination centers had a new look yesterday to warmly welcome the young applicants who came to sit for the examinations. Colorful banners and flags flew over the examination centers. Streamers contained the slogans: "Strive to fulfill the general task in the new period!" "Raise the scientific and cultural levels of the entire Chinese nation!" and "One red heart and two kinds of preparations!"

Responsible comrades from the Kiangsu provincial and Nanking municipal CCP committees visited the examination center. Comrade Hsu Chia-tun quietly walked toward a candidate. Putting on his glasses, he leaned over to carefully look at the candidate's test papers. Comrade Hsu smiled broadly when he saw the applicant's clear answers. Comrade Hsu Chia-tun had a cordial conversation with many applicants after they finished the examination.

KIANGSU PEOPLE'S DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION WORK CONFERENCE ENDS

Chung Kuo-chu Report

OW231502Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] The meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and advanced workers in people's defense construction work in Kiangsu Province held a plenary session on the morning of 18 July.

Entrusted by the Kiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district, Comrade Chung Kuo-chu, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and second political commisar of the provincial military district, delivered a report to the session. His report was entitled: "Step Up People's Air Raid Defense Construction, Be Well Prepared Against a War of Aggression, and Strive To Fulfill the General Task for the New Period."

Comrade Chung Kuo-chu's report said: Guided by Chairman Mao's great strategic principle of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony" and under the solicitude of Premier Chou and the leading group in charge of national people's defense [chuan kuo jen fang 0356 0948 0086 7089], our province scored certain achievements through the efforts of the party committees at various levels and the broad masses. But various difficulties were created in the operation of people's air raid defense work in our province due to the serious disruption and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao, and especially the gang of four and the gang's agents in Kiangsu over the past several years. Since the shattering of the gang of four, people's air raid defense work in our province has entered a new period of development, thanks to the attention and solicitude of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua. In our endeavor to build people's defense projects, efforts have been made to learn from Taching and Tachai and catch up with Hunan while launching an extensive socialist labor emulation drive. This has mobilized the enthusiasm of the people from all walks of life and has greatly spurred our projects.

The report continued: Many advanced collectives and advanced workers have emerged from people's air raid defense work in our province, especially from the mass movement to build people's defense projects. They have created numerous and touching prodigies of heroism. Their fundamental experience can be boiled down into the following: Party committees attach great importance to people's defense work and schedule this work on their important agendas with leading comrades taking charge of it.

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Propaganda and education in people's defense and preparedness against war has been a constant effort and the instructions given by Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua have taken deep root in the hearts of the people. With the scathing criticism of the crimes and fallacies of Lin Piao and the gang of four, questions of right and wrong with regard to political line have been clarified and the principle of "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" has been implemented in an all-round way. Great achievements have thus been scored in both production and preparedness against war.

After this meeting, we should widely propagate the exemplary deeds of the advanced collectives and advanced workers' promptly whip up an upsurge in the mass revolutionary emulation drive to compare with, learn from, catch up with and help each other; and contribute still more to expediting our people's defense construction.

Comrade Chung Kuo-chu's report continued: Before his death, Chairman Mao constantly exhorted us to be prepared to fight in a war. Leading us in a new Long March, Chairman Hua has repeatedly stressed that vigorous efforts should be made to step up war preparations and to be prepared at all times to wipe out all enemies who dare to invade us. All comrades, especially leading cadres at various levels, should thoroughly understand the instructions given by Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua. Although we have to deal with a host of miscellaneous problems and our work schedule is very tight, we must think danger in time of peace and never forget that the tiger and the wolf are at our front door. We must step up our work of war preparations. People's air raid defense is an important component of all-people's preparedness against war and is of great strategic significance. It is an important aspect of our endeavor to fulfill the general task for the new period and modernize our national defense.

Comrade Chung Kuo-chu then gave instructions on how to strengthen party leadership and fully mobilize the masses to step up people's defense construction.

Hsu Chia-tun at Closing Session

OW23173⁴Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 20 July, the meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and advanced workers in people's defense construction work in Kiangsu Province solemnly closed in Nanking. The ceremony was held in the Kiangsu Provincial Military District auditorium.

In attendance were Hsiang Shou-chih, deputy commander and deputy head of the leading group in charge of people's defense of the Nanking PLA units, and responsible comrades of the Kiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district Hsu Chia-tun, Chu Chiang, Chung Kuo-chu, Chou Tse, (Chin Hsun), Chang Chun-liang, Wang Hai-su, Li Kuo-hou, (Fu Kun-yung), (Chai Iung-shen) and (Wang Chiang). The closing ceremony was presided over by Chou Tse, secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee.

On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district, Comrades Hsu Chia-tun and Chung Kuo-chu presented banners to 14 advanced units, including the Chinhua District CCP Committee in Nanking and the Nantung Municipal No 1 Light Industry Bureau. The banners were presented to commend their efforts in strengthening party leadership and grasping the key link in order to do people's defense work well. In addition, they also presented citations to 58 advanced collectives and 488 advanced workers.

In the past few days the representatives have discussed the important speeches made by Comrades Hsiang Shou-chih and Hsu Chia-tun, as well as the work report delivered by Comrade Chung Kuo-chu. They unanimously expressed their warm support of the speeches and work report, and said that they would resolutely implement them.

Comrade Li Kuo-hou, deputy commander of the Kiangsu Provincial Military District and deputy head of the leading group in charge of people's defense in Kiangsu, delivered the closing speech. He said: This meeting has been very good and highly successful. Aside from the fact that we have a line and policy which insure that people's defense work is done well, we have formulated the task and measures for strengthening people's defense and preparedness against war in our province. Furthermore, we have the experiences of a number of advanced collectives and advanced workers. Most important now is implementing the spirit of the meeting at all levels, from the grassroots units right down to each individual on the people's defense front.

We must firmly grasp the key link--the exposure and criticism of the gang of four. Keeping in mind the actual conditions on the people's defense front, we should further criticize the gang of four's reactionary fallacies that "production will be adversely effected by tunnel-digging" and that "it will not be too late to dig the tunnels after a war breaks out." We should eliminate chaos, restore order, grasp the core of these fallacies and do away with their pernicious influence and effects.

BRIEFS

KIANGSU COAL INDUSTRY--The Hsuchou Mining Bureau, Kiangsu Province, has received a message of congratulations from the Ministry of Coal Industry for its outstanding achievements in coal production in the first half of 1978. During this period the bureau's crude coal output was 1.28 million tons or 31.5 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1977. During the first 5 months of this year its coal output was an estimated 970,000 tons more than in the same period of 1977. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Jun 78 OW] As of 23 June 1978, the (Hanchiao) coal mine of Hsuchou Mining Bureau in Kiangsu Province had successfully carried out all its five 100-day emulation campaigns, overfulfilling the state plans for daily output and tunneling footage by 16.9 percent and 8.6 percent respectively. The mine also prefulfilled the state output and tunneling footage plans for the first half of this year by 29 days and 35 days respectively. On 26 June the mine called a meeting to celebrate these achievements and to pledge to score more achievements in future campaigns. (Wang Chi-hua), deputy secretary of the Hsuchou Municipal CCP Committee, spoke. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW]

KIANGSU RAINFALL--All parts of Kiangsu Province have received rainfall since the evening of 23 June. From that time till the morning of 25 June, an average of 20 to 30 mm precipitation was registered in northern Chenchiang Prefecture and in Yencheng, Yangchou and Nantung prefectures. Liuho and Chiangpu had 40 mm rainfall. Other parts of the province reported 5 to 15 mm rainfall. The rain has alleviated the drought in most parts of the province but there is still not sufficient water for irrigation. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Jun 78 OW]

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C E N T R A L - S O U T H R E G I O N

H 1

HUNAN FIRST SECRETARY SPEAKS AT POWER STATION CEREMONY

HK211205Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] With the warm concern of Chairman Hua, two generators of Hunan's (Fengtan) hydroelectric station began operation in May and July this year. The (Fengtan) hydroelectric station is located in the border area of Yuanling, Yungshun and Kuchang counties. After its completion, the hydroelectric station will have 4 generators of 100,000 kilowatts each. The hydroelectric station will generate 2.08 billion units of electricity a year. This hydroelectric station will play an important role in improving our province's electric power industry, in increasing the flexibility of the electricity system, in stabilizing voltage, in improving the contradictions existing in electricity companies, in exploiting the mountainous areas of west Hunan, in building the Tungting Lake area, in quickening the pace of building our province into a industrial province and in realizing agricultural mechanization.

Chairman Hua has shown great concern for the construction of the hydroelectric station from the very beginning and has given instructions. While Comrade Hua was working in Hunan, he twice listened to the reports on the exploration and design of this hydroelectric station and gave instructions. The construction of the station began on 1 October of 170.

"The first generator of the (Fengtan) hydroelectric station went into operation on 1 May. Comrade Wan Ta, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, cut the ribbon. Comrade Mao Chih-yung, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the celebration rally. He warmly encouraged the people to continue to work and to strive to complete the task of building the (Fengtan) hydroelectric station as quickly as possible in order to contribute to the four modernizations."

BRIEFS

HONAN SUMMER GRAIN--Chengchow, 19 Jul--In spite of serious drought, Honan Province has reaped a good wheat harvest which topped last year's output by 10 percent. No rain has been reported in Honan since spring. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0106 GMT 19 Jul 78 OW]

HUNAN RAPESEED OUTPUT--Changsha, 25 Jun--Hunan Province has reaped a good rapeseed harvest this year. The acreage of rapeseed harvested was some 1.4 million mou more this year than last year. Commune members are eagerly selling rapeseed to the state. As of 20 June, the province had already overfulfilled state rapeseed procurement plans by 20.8 percent, and the total quantity procured increased by some 100 percent over the same period last year. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0131 GMT 25 Jun 78 OW]

HUNAN LEADERS AT OPERA--The troupe of the Kiangsu Provincial Opera Institute gave its last performance in Changsha on the evening of 18 July. Mao Chih-yung, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Sun Kuo-chih and Tung Chih-wen, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee, watched the performance. They also met with (Ching I), deputy director of the Kiangsu Provincial Culture Bureau, and other officials. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Jul 78 HK]

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PEOPPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

J 1

MA LI SPEAKS AT KWEICHOW CONFERENCE ON FIGHTING DROUGHT

HK210720Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on the afternoon of 19 July to call on the masses to sum up experiences gained in fighting drought in the previous stage, to do well in drawing and using water and to strive to reap a bumper harvest. Li Ting-kuei, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over the conference. Ma Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the conference.

After affirming the outstanding achievements scored by the people throughout the province in fighting drought in the previous stage, the conference participants said: Except for a few counties, the whole province has had plenty of rainfall over the past few days or so. As a result, the drought situation has been improved. However, we must not relax and must continue to fight drought in order to reap a bumper harvest. The participants demanded: "All localities must sum up the experiences gained in fighting drought in the previous stage to protect seedlings well, grasp the present excellent opportunity, strengthen field management and do well in drawing water." We must also reapply fertilizers to farmland, strengthen water conservancy management, make full use of water resources, and do well in supplying, inspecting and repairing agricultural machinery. Party committee secretaries must all personally take action and strengthen leadership over the work of fighting drought.

KWEICHOW DAILY Editorial

HK210730Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jul 78 HK

[KWEICHOW DAILY editorial: "We Must Continue To Fight Drought and Natural Disasters in Order To Reap a Bumper Harvest"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Except for a few counties, the whole province has had rain over the past few days or so. According to reports by the Meteorological Department, most counties had medium rain and 25 counties had heavy or torrential rain. Although the drought situation has been improved, we must not relax. We must understand that we must continue to work very hard in order to reap a bumper harvest this year.

With regard to the few localities and units which have grasped the work of fighting drought slowly, upper level party committees must send people to help them carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style of working hard and of seeking truth from facts. We must reach them to work hard, to fear no difficulty, to do what they promised to do, to thoroughly conduct research and investigations, to formulate concrete and practical methods, to mobilize and organize the masses in a big way and to popularize the effective experiences gained in fighting drought.

We must take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, take the important instructions of the party Central Committee as our powerful impetus, fully mobilize the socialist activism of the cadres and people, grasp the current excellent opportunity, continue to do well in fighting drought, relentlessly grasp field management and do our best to reap a bumper harvest this year.

CHAO TZU-YANG ADDRESSES SZECHWAN SCIENCE CONFERENCE

HK220642Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 21 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The Szechwan provincial science conference opened in Chengtu on 21 July.

Held under the direct leadership of the provincial CCP Committee, this conference is a major meeting to implement the spirit of the National Science Conference, fulfill the general task for the new period, mobilize the people of the province to advance toward the modernization of science and technology, and build the province into a consolidated rear base of the motherland. Some 3,600 delegates from the province's 19 prefectures and municipalities, the provincial organs, and the national defense industry system are attending the conference.

The opening ceremony was attended by responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Chengtu PLA units, including Chao Tzu-yang, Wu Ko-hua, Kung Shih-chuan, Chen Hsien-jui, Yang Chao, Hsu Meng-hsia, Tu Hsin-yuan, Lu Ta-tung, Hsu Chih, (Wang Feng), Yang Wan-hsuan, Ho Hao-chu, Liu Hai-chuan, Ju Fu-i, Kuan Hsueh-ssu, Yang Ju-tai and Wu Hsi-hai; Jen Pai-ko and (Yen Shiu-shan), advisers to the provincial CCP Committee; and responsible comrades of the provincial organs. Yang Chao, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided. Chao Tzu-yang, first secretary of the committee, made a speech.

Chao Tzu-yang said [begin recording]: "Comrades, the Szechwan Provincial Science Conference, convened by the provincial CCP Committee, is now open. This is another meeting of great significance, which follows the provincial conferences on agriculture, industry, and finance and trade. On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, I extend fervent greetings and salutations to the delegates attending this conference and to the comrades battling on all fronts to develop the cause of science and technology in the province." [end recording]

"Comrade Chao Tzu-yang's speech dealt with five issues: The current excellent situation; [passage indistinct]; organizing the science and technology forces in the province; and strengthening party leadership. After reviewing the province's current excellent situation, Comrade Chao Tzu-yang said: We should consolidate and develop the current excellent situation and speed up our efforts somewhat. Chairman Mao's talk at the Enlarged Central Work Conference has been recently published. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have also issued important instructions. These are powerful ideological weapons for exposing and criticizing the gang of four and completely washing away the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four, and for further uniting, mobilizing and organizing people of all nationalities to strive to fulfill the general task for the new period. We must do a still better job of 'one criticism and two rectifications' in our province. We must further criticize the fallacies of Lin Piao and the gang of four [words indistinct] wash away their pernicious influence, liberate our thinking and turn chaos into order. We must seriously implement the principle of democratic centralism, strengthen the socialist legal system and [words indistinct]. We must further implement the important instructions of the party Central Committee and effectively reduce the unreasonable burdens on the peasants." [passage indistinct]

Chao Tzu-yang said: "We must improve the province's level of science and technology and build Szechwan into a consolidated rear base of the motherland. We must go all out to strengthen agricultural scientific research and serve the building of a stable and high-yielding agricultural foundation. We must strengthen industrial, scientific and technological research, serve the technical transformation of industry and insure that industrial production can rapidly (?join the ranks of the progressives). We must also conduct scientific research into the exploitation and use of the province's major resources.

"In implementing the spirit of the National Science Conference and fulfilling the province's 8-year plan for developing science and technology, the current most important task is to get a good grasp on 'one criticism and two rectifications' in the scientific research departments. All party committees must strengthen leadership and rectify the scientific research organs, especially certain key organs which carry out important research tasks which have a big effect on the overall situation. These must be rectified one by one. [passage indistinct] The stress must be placed on washing away the gang of four's pernicious influence and turning chaos into order. Only by doing a good job of criticism and washing away the pernicious influence can we [words indistinct] carry out simultaneous criticism and reform and both destroy and build.

"In conducting rectification in the scientific research units, it is necessary to center the work on implementing the spirit of the National Science Conference, and lay the stress on rectifying the leadership groups and implementing the policy of intellectuals. At the same time, it is necessary to set up and put on a sound basis rational rules and regulations, and get a clear picture of the orientation and tasks of research work. Through rectification, the spirit of the National Science Conference should be implemented and the state of the research units should undergo a great change.

"To get organized and put division of work and coordination into effect constitute a strategic measure for fulfilling the province's plan for developing science and technology and transforming as rapidly as possible the backward state of the province's science and technology. We must adopt effective measures to organize the science and technology forces of all aspects, carry out division of work and cooperation and [words indistinct]. In organizing the forces of all aspects, we must stress grasping, planning, cooperation, popularization and application.

"In the new historical period, the urgent task facing all party committees is to strengthen leadership and mobilize and organize the masses to achieve the four modernizations. In order to lead socialist modernization well, it is necessary to fully understand the important instructions of Chairman Hua on greatly raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire nation, on simultaneously grasping the three great revolutionary movements, and on the modernization of science and technology being the key to fulfilling the four modernizations. It is particularly important to understand how serious it is that our low management standard is not good enough to achieve the four modernizations. We must have the boldness to expose and the energy to transform the problem that the superstructure and production relations fail to match production development.

"Comrade Chao Tzu-yang demanded that all party committees attach great importance to science and technology work and put speeding up the development of science and technology in an important place on the agenda. The top men of party committees must grasp the work personally. [passage indistinct] All leadership and all departments and trades must cherish and care for science. The whole party must get mobilized to run science in a big way."

I. 24 Jul 78

J 4

PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

TIBET FINANCE, TRADE CONFERENCE OPENS IN LHASA

OW210123Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 18 Jul 78 OW

[Report by station reporter: "The Tibet Regional Finance and Trade Conference on Learning From Taching Opens Ceremoniously Under Regional CCP Committee Sponsorship"--portions recorded]

[Excerpts] The Tibet regional finance and trade conference on learning from Taching and Tachai opened ceremoniously in Lhasa on 17 July. It was an unprecedented, large-scale meeting on our region's financial and trade front. Attending the conference were more than 500 leading cadres from all levels on the financial and trade front throughout Tibet and representatives of advanced collectives and model workers on the financial and trade front in learning from Taching and Tachai.

Tien Pao, Kuo Hsi-lan, Pa Sang, Je Ti, Chen Cho, Niu Jui-chou, Lo-sang-tzu-cheng, Chiao Chia-chin, Chang Kuei-sen, (Tai Yu-hsien), Ho Min and other responsible comrades of the autonomous region and Lhasa municipal party, government and army organizations and the Tibet Military District were present at the opening ceremony. Also attending were responsible comrades of all departments in Tibet.

Tien Pao, secretary of the regional CCP Committee, presided over the opening ceremony. [Begin recording, presumably Tien Pao] "The Tibet autonomous region finance and trade conference on learning from Taching and Tachai now opens. We now invite Secretary Je Ti to deliver the opening speech." [applause] [end recording]

[Begin Je Ti recording] "Comrades, our region's finance and trade conference on learning from Taching and Tachai has opened today. It is held with the loving attention of our wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, after the successful conclusion of the National Finance and Trade Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai and under the direct leadership of the regional CCP Committee. [end recording]

Niu Jui-chou, head of the Tibet regional delegation to the National Finance and Trade Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, relayed to the conference Chairman Hua's important speech delivered at the National Finance and Trade Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai.

BRIEFS

KWEICHOW RAINFALL INCREASES--Kweichow had plenty of rain between 15 and 19 July. Fengkang, Chihshui, Tsuni, Hsiuwen, Puting, Anshun, Chenming, Chiangkou and Yuping counties and Tsuni municipality had a rainfall of more than 700 millimeters. Suicheng, Pan, Liuchih, Hsingi, Hsingjen, Jenhui, Techiang and Yinchiang counties had a rainfall between 50 and 99 millimeters. Kweiyang Municipality and other 24 counties had a rainfall between 20 and 40 millimeters. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jul 78 HK]

KUNMING PUBLICIZES HSIANGHSIANG--The Kunming Municipal CCP Committee has sent 300 work groups to its suburban counties and districts to convey and implement Hsianghsiang experience and the instructions of the party Central Committee. Want Shih-chao, first secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, has gone to (Hsinshan) district and (Kuantu) district in Fumin County to publicize them to commune and brigade cadres. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jul 78 HK]

I. 24 Jul 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

K 1

KYODO REPORTS POEM SCORING HUA, YEH APPEARS IN PEKING COLLEGE

OW211051Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jul (KYODO)--Many typed copies of a poem slandering party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying have been secretly distributed in a language college in Peking recently, it was learned Friday. The poem, distributed on the campus of the Second College of Foreign Languages, was the first bold slander against the two top leaders, so far in public circulation. The unsigned poem written in Chinese has been the talk of the town here these days.

It is believed that it was written and distributed by students of the college who support Vice Chairman and Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. The college, with an old history, is believed to be a key base for Teng's supporters and the poem apparently reflects the rivalry between the No. 3 Teng and the pair of Hua and Yeh.

According to reliable sources here, the poem was titled: "An Ode to a Flower and a Leaf," a metaphorical reference to Hua and Yeh. The Chinese letter "hua" means a flower and the letter "yeh" a leaf.

The poem said it is true that neither flowers nor leaves can live long for all ages and in all places. It said: "When it is warm, flowers bloom and leaves grow. But when it is cold, flowers fall and leaves fade. It went on to say: Sparrows can never vie with a phoenix. Kings' dreams are destined for ruin. The reliable sources said the "phoenix" was an apparent allusion to Teng.

The college authorities took the poem as pernicious propaganda and the distribution of the copies as a well-planned action and are searching those who wrote and circulated it.

TIENTSIN DAILY ARTICLE RESOLVES TO RECTIFY LEADERSHIP

SK230545Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Jul 78 SK

[Excerpts] Tientsin DAILY today [21 July] carries an article written by the criticism group of the Organization Department of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee entitled: "Thoroughly Repudiate the Gang's Counterrevolutionary Revisionist Organizational Line." The article states: Lin Piao and the gang of four, a bane to the country and people, pampered with Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, reversed the relations between the enemy and ourselves, created confusion in class alignment, actively pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist organizational line, stirred up the reactionary ideology of suspecting all and overthrowing all, dished up the counterrevolutionary political program of equating veteran cadres with democrats and democrats with capitalist roaders in a vain attempt to overthrow leading cadres at various levels who had adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, went in for fascist dictatorship, and ruthlessly persecuted revolutionary cadres, workers, peasants, and intellectuals so as to usurp party and state power, overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

After the smashing of the gang of four, Chairman Hua on many occasions instructed that it was necessary to firmly grasp implementation of the party's policies on cadres. However, some responsible persons in Tientsin refused to implement the directives of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and refused to carry out the 11th party congress line.

Thus many trumped-up and false cases could not be reversed, unjustified cases could not be corrected, slander and unfounded charges against cadres could not be repudiated; unfounded materials on file could not be eliminated and cadres who were able to work but were not assigned jobs were [words indistinct]. In March this year they were still openly announcing at a municipal rally that great achievements had been scored in implementing the party's policies on cadres and that the problems of most cadres had been solved in Tientsin Municipality. This was pure distortion of the facts and a muddling of orientation.

The article states: Some responsible persons in Tientsin cruelly persecuted and ruthlessly attacked revolutionary cadres, model workers, the masses of industrial and agricultural workers and revolutionary intellectuals. In the meantime, they went in for admitting persons into the party and promoting new cadres on a crash basis. First they started admitting persons into the leading body of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee and promoted new cadres on a crash basis in this committee. They specially promoted the gang's sworn follower in Tientsin and that person who had launched wanton attacks against the party at a National Planning Work Symposium 3 years before, to secretaries of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee, and had these two take power on all fronts, thus establishing an example in admitting and promoting on a crash basis.

The article states: It should be clearly pointed out that though some responsible persons in Tientsin went in for admitting persons into the party and promoting new cadres on a crash basis, many party committees still rejected their influence. Most [words indistinct] met the requirements for party member. Not a few promoted young cadres lived up to the standard, went through suitable procedures and came under normal promotion. Many young cadres, though they lacked practical experience, had intrinsically fine qualities. These cadres were worthy of being elevated, and had good futures. Of course, there were also a number of persons who did not or not completely measure up to the requirements, but were admitted into the party or promoted to leading positions. In line with the party's policies and based on the different cases, we must correctly handle those promoted young cadres.

The article of the criticism group of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee states in conclusion: Some responsible persons in Tientsin loyally carried out the gang's counter-revolutionary revisionist political and organizational lines, persecuted and attacked revolutionary cadres and the masses and went in for admitting people into the party and promoting new cadres on a crash basis in a big way, creating ideological confusion among the people, debasing the party's fine tradition in organizational work, interfering with and sabotaging the building of the party and dampening the enthusiasm of the broad masses of party members, cadres and people. Their pernicious influence was very great. Under the leadership of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee, we are determined to resolutely implement the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, deeply mobilize the masses to conduct large-scale exposure, criticism and investigation, thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four's crimes and the serious misdeeds of some responsible persons in Tientsin, clarify the right and wrong in line, sum up experiences and lessons, eliminate pernicious influence, end turmoil, restore order and bring into play the due role of the party's organization departments in the struggle to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order throughout the army.

TIENTSIN DAILY CARRIES CRITICISM GROUP'S ANTI-GANG ARTICLE

SK221340Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Tientsin DAILY today carries on its front page an article written by the criticism group of the Propaganda Department of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee, entitled: "Thoroughly Settle Accounts With the Gang of Four for Their Crime of Pushing the Counter-revolutionary Political Program in Tientsin."

The article states: In order to usurp the supreme leadership of the party and state and to set up their factional kingdom, the gang of four carefully dished up a counter-revolutionary political program of equating veteran cadres with democrats and democrats with capitalist roaders. This sinister program completely reversed the relations between the enemy and ourselves and slandered that there was a bourgeois class in our party, in a vain attempt to overthrow a large number of leading cadres of the party, government, and army, and to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

In order to realize her fond dream of being a modern empress, the renegade Chiang Ching successively visited Tientsin eight times, conducting a series of anti-party conspiratorial activities. Some responsible persons in Tientsin agreed to and obeyed her every word, [words indistinct] loyally carried out her sinister directives and fabricated counterrevolutionary public opinion in a big way for the gang of four to push the counterrevolutionary political program. We must deeply expose and thoroughly investigate the crimes committed by Chiang Ching in Tientsin and the serious misdeeds of some responsible persons in Tientsin and resolutely carry this struggle through to the end.

With a host of facts, the article continually exposes and criticizes the gang of four for their crime of pushing the counterrevolutionary political program in Tientsin. The article points out their crimes in three fields. They are: 1) In order to usurp party and state power, the gang of four willfully tampered with history and went in for making the past serve the gang and using history as a tool for making innuendo; 2) the gang of four went in for conspiratorial literature and art and, on the pretext of describing so-called capitalist roaders, wantonly vilified and attacked the leadership of the party. This was one of their important methods in seeking to usurp the party and state power, and; 3) in order to usurp party and state power, the gang of four pushed the counterrevolutionary political program, directing the spearheads of attack at the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

In conclusion, the article states: Some responsible persons in Tientsin fabricated counterrevolutionary public opinion in a big way for the gang of four to push the counterrevolutionary political program, causing extremely great confusion with regard to politics, ideology and theory and exerting serious detrimental and pernicious influences.

The propaganda front was an area heavily afflicted by the sabotage of the gang of four. Criticizing the heinous crimes of the gang of four and the serious mistakes of some responsible persons in Tientsin, ending turmoil, restoring order and thoroughly eliminating their pernicious influence is an extremely arduous task which brooks no delay. Over the past few years, the Propaganda Department of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee actively pushed the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line in accordance with the directives of some responsible persons in Tientsin, causing great losses to the party's propaganda work and revolutionary undertakings. Problems of propaganda work in Tientsin arose mainly because of the gang of four and some responsible persons in Tientsin. At the same time, the Propaganda Department of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee should also be held responsible for this. We are determined to resolutely implement the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and carry the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end under the correct leadership of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee and accompanied by comrades on the propaganda front and all other fronts in Tientsin Municipality. In the mean time, during the struggle we should raise our understanding, sum up our experiences, clarify the rights and wrongs, improve our work and bring into full play the fighting role of the propaganda front in grasping the key link of class struggle to bring about great order across the army, so as to make due contributions to implementing the 11th party congress line and realizing the general task for the new period.

I. 24 Jul 78

K 4

PRC
NORTH REGION

TIENTSIN PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU HOLDS ANTI-GANG RALLY

SK211509Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Jul 78 SK

[Excerpts] Inspired by the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for Tientsin Municipality, the broad masses of cadres and police of the Tientsin Municipal Public Security Bureau have become elated and full of strong fighting spirit. They held symposiums and criticism meetings one after another to expose and criticize, on the basis of actual events, the gang of four's counterrevolutionary crimes and severe misdeeds of some responsible persons of Tientsin, and to thoroughly criticize the gang's counterrevolutionary political program and the serious ill consequences it had caused in Tientsin's public security front. Following these symposiums and meetings, the Tientsin Municipal Public Security Bureau held a denunciation rally to deepen the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

Participants of the rally said: Closely following the gang, some responsible persons of Tientsin Municipality maliciously attacked and persecuted the masses of cadres and people. After the renegade Chiang Ching delivered her infamous "21 February" speech, evil waves arose, which deeply victimized Tientsin public security organs. Public security organs were smashed and their work undermined, and leading cadres of the Public Security Bureau and departments were punished or struggled against. As many as 1,000 cadres and police were persecuted with many fabricated, unjust and false charges, for which they were labelled with various names, detained in cattle-sheds, arrested and put into jails, dismissed from public security organs or tortured to death. It was because of the evil trend of smashing judicial and public security organs that Comrade Li Liang, a good party cadre, was persecuted to death.

Comrades of the Tientsin Public Security Bureau indignantly said: The gang of four vigorously advocated the "two negations" to achieve their criminal end of shifting the target of the spearhead of the dictatorship of the proletariat and turning the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat into that of the fascist dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. They incorporated in a big way the militiamen, public security men and firemen under one command and disbanded public order and security committees in a vain attempt to substitute public security organs with the second armed force. They concocted the sinister experience in practicing "the dictatorship of the masses" in a hope to cancel public security sub-stations. Under the sabotage and interference of the gang, the public security work of Tientsin Municipality was seriously damaged and the dictatorship of the proletariat was impaired.

The broad masses of cadres and police were determined to deepen the struggle against the gang by taking the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for Tientsin as an ideological weapon, to eliminate chaos, restore order, eradicate the pernicious influence, consolidate and successfully build a contingent of public security personnel, quickly promote public security work, strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, grasp the key link of class struggle to run the army well, and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period.

WANG EN-MAO ATTENDS KIRIN FINANCIAL, TRADE DEPARTMENTS' RALLY

SK220930Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jul 78 SK

[Text] On 18 July, the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee held a rally of cadres of provincial-level organs and staff and workers of provincial-level financial and trade departments to relay the guidelines of the National Conference of Financial and Trade Departments on Learning From Taching and From Tachai. Attending the rally were Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, other leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, and responsible persons of various bureaus, departments, offices and committees under the provincial party and revolutionary committees. More than 4,000 participants attentively listened to the relay of the guidelines in the main site or supplementary congregation sites.

Sung Chieh-han, deputy secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the rally. At the beginning of the rally, Chang Shih-ying, deputy secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and leader of the Kirin delegation to the National Conference of Financial and Trade Departments, read wise leader Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription for this conference: "Develop the economy and insure supplies, and do a good job of finance and trade in the spirit of Taching and Tachai to help develop industry and agriculture quickly and wholeheartedly serve the daily needs of the people." After that, he conveyed wise leader Chairman Hua's important instructions given at this conference and Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien's important speech. (Lu Ta-chuan), deputy director of the provincial Financial and Trade Office, relayed Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li's report entitled: "Strive to Promote the High Speed Development of the National Economy" and reported on the impressive atmosphere of the National Conference of Financial and Trade Departments. On behalf of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, Comrade Chang Shih-ying set the following requirements for how to implement the guidelines of this conference:

1. Efforts should be made to conscientiously and successfully hold Standing Committee meetings of the party committees of various prefectures, municipalities, chou and leagues, examine and sum up experiences on how party committees lead financial and trade work, and raise party committee members' understanding of the significance of doing a successful job in finance and trade work. Efforts should also be made to make a success of work conferences of leaders and of cadres in charge of financial and trade work in various prefectures, municipalities, chou, leagues and counties. It is necessary to successfully call broadcasting meetings of financial and trade staff and workers to convey, study and carry out the guidelines of the National Conference of Financial and Trade Departments. Sincere efforts should be made to study wise leader Chairman Hua's important instructions, Vice Chairman Li's important speech and Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li's report and make them necessary documents for cadres, staff and workers on the financial and trade front to study. In the course of study, it is essential to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four on the basis of actual events, distinguish right from wrong on the question of line, and eliminate pernicious influence. It is imperative to sum up past experiences and lessons in analyzing the current situation on the financial and trade front, and make a success of financial and trade work with more active vigor.

2. Following up the mighty east wind of the National Conference of Financial and Trade Departments, efforts should be made to promote financial and trade work and fulfill or overfulfill the revenue plans for 1978. Commercial departments should pay close attention to the purchase of goods, procure as many agricultural and side-line products as possible and boldly sell them, not (?accumulate) them.

The plans for procuring export goods for 1978 should be fulfilled without fail. Preparations for storing procured grain in granaries should be done well and efforts made to keep grain in good condition and strictly control the marketing of grain.

3. It is necessary to improve the supply of goods in markets. Presently, one major problem is the supply of non-staple food. Efforts should be made to insure the supply of vegetables and to do a good job in building vegetable supply bases. Efforts should be made to strengthen service trade and, first of all, make it a success in cities, minority areas, factories and mines and forest areas.

4. Financial and trade work should serve industrial and agricultural production, and proceed from production and serve it.

5. The financial and trade front should make strenuous efforts to switch deficits to profits. Presently, the situation of operating grain production and hog raising at a loss has been improved. But a big gap still exists as compared with other localities of the country. It is necessary to speed up our efforts and catch up with them. We should extend the discussions currently held in newspapers on how to switch deficits to profits in raising hogs to other fronts in a planned way and carry them out in a deep-going manner.

6. The broad masses of staff and workers on the financial and trade front should harbor the idea of working for the interests of politics, production and the masses, and make more contributions to the realization of the four modernizations.

LIAONING, SHENYANG PARTY COMMITTEES HOLD JOINT FINANCIAL RALLY

SK221323Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jul 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Liaoning provincial and Shenyang municipal party committees jointly held a rally to convey the spirit of the National Conference of the Financial and Trade Departments on Learning from Tachai and Taching. Attending the rally were first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Tseng Shao-shan, second secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Jen Chung-i; and third secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Huang Ou-tung. Also attending the rally were cadres of provincial organs and staff and workers of financial and trade departments of Shenyang Municipality, totaling 41,000 people. Presiding over the rally was second secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Comrade Jen Chung-i.

First Secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Comrade Tseng Shao-shan delivered a speech at the rally. He said: The National Conference of the Financial and Trade Departments of Learning from Tachai and Taching convened by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua was an unprecedented gathering. Chairman Hua's important speech at the conference was a guidance not only to financial and trade work in the new period and clarified the concrete line, principle and policy for financial and trade work. Party committees at various levels should earnestly relay and study the spirit of this conference and stir up an upsurge in studying, publicizing and implementing.

Comrade Tseng Shao-shan pointed out: Party committees should include financial and trade work on the important agenda and make sure that the three great revolutionary movements are carried out simultaneously, that politics and economics are paid equal attention, and that the work of industry, agriculture and trade is handled together.

All departments and units should fully understand the importance of financial and trade work, show concern for and support this work. Comrades on the financial and trade front should fully understand that their task is honorable and their responsibility is heavy. They should arouse their revolutionary spirit and strive to do their work well.

Over the past few years, Lin Piao, the gang of four and its sworn follower viciously attacked the "political viewpoint, production viewpoint and mass viewpoint" and crititized and attacked those comrades who had implemented the "three great viewpoints." [passage indistinct] We must relentlessly criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four [words indistinct], clarify the right and wrong, end turmoil and restore order. We should conduct re-education in the general principle of the national (?economy) and in the "three great viewpoints" among the broad masses of staff and workers, revive and carry forward our party's fine tradition in financial and trade work, and victoriously fulfill the glorious task presented by the new period to financial and trade work.

The financial and trade front must carry out the struggle to expose and deeply criticize the gang of four, thoroughly and through to the end and do a better job in the two blows movement. It is necessary to do a good job in strengthening leading bodies and building contingents of staff and workers. It is imperative to strengthen and enhance the enterprise management, conscientiously implement the party's various policies, and strive to raise the level of the management of enterprises. Efforts should be made to do a good job in grain management [words indistinct], financial revenue and bringing into play the role of financial and trade depatments. It is necessary to make a success of foreign trade work and generally increase the income of [words indistinct]. It is imperative to energetically support industrial and agricultural production and further arrange for the people's livelihood [words indistinct]. It is necessary to do a good job in procuring and purchasing agricultural and side-line products, rationally reorganize and increase [words indistinct], increase service items, change business hours, improve the service attitude and raise the quality of service.

It is necessary to further stir up a new hightide in the mass movement to learn from Taching and Tachai [words indistinct] and do a good job in building red flag counties and advanced [word indistinct] in learning from Taching and Tachai.

In conclusion, Comrade Tseng Shao-shan pointed out: This year is an important year in achieving great success within 3 years. Doing a good job in the next half year is most necessary. We should work hard in a down-to-earth way to push forward financial and trade work as soon as possible. Let all comrades of the financial and trade front, and people throughout the province, get united, closely follow the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua and strive to fulfill and overfulfill the national economic plan for this year, to achieve great success within 3 years and to realize the general task for the new period.

BRIEFS

HEILUNGKIANG LEAGUE FIGHTS DROUGHT--Hu-lun-pe-i-erh League, Heilungkiang, has mobilized 170,000 people daily to fight drought and engage in farm work. Pu-te-ha Banner, Ajung Banner and Cha-lai-te Banner are strengthening field management over some 3 million mou of summer crops, including more than 1 million mou of corn. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW]

I. 24 Jul 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

M 1

WANG FENG, LIU CHEN ATTEND SINKIANG LEARN FROM TACHING CONFERENCE

OW230912Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Jul 78 OW

[Report on opening of fourth Sinkiang regional conference on learning from Taching in industry]

[Excerpts] The fourth Sinkiang autonomous regional conference on learning from Taching in industry has ceremoniously opened in Urumchi on 20 July. This is a grand meeting of the heroes from the industrial, transport and capital construction fronts in Sinkiang Autonomous Region approximately a year after we began grasping the key link in running the country and Sinkiang well. It is an oath-taking and mobilization meeting to deepen the movement to learn from Taching in industry, fulfill and overfulfill this year's production and construction plans, and achieve the four modernizations to accomplish the general task for the new period. Some 1,200 persons attended the opening ceremony. They included representatives of Taching-type enterprises, advanced enterprises in learning from Taching, advanced collectives, advanced producers and advanced workers in the autonomous region; responsible comrades of various autonomous regional departments, commissions, offices and bureaus; responsible comrades of various prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities; responsible comrades of some counties and regimental farms with comparatively more industries; and representatives of major enterprises. The meeting was held in the people's theater.

Present at the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of the autonomous regional party committee, the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee and the Sinkiang PLA units, including Wang Feng, Liu Chen, Chou Jen-shan, Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Sung Chih-ho, Chang Shih-kung, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Li Yun-ho, Chang Chieh-cheng, Yang Ko, (Tan Chin-tsao), (Hou Liang), Li Chia-yu and Chang Ssu-ming. Also present were vice chairmen of the Sinkiang Autonomous Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, including Lu Shueh-pin, Ssu-ma-i-ya-sheng-no-fu, Chi Cheng-te, Yu Chan-lin, Mai-ho-su-te-tieh-i-po-fu, Yang I-chiang, Ya-ho-pu-ta-mao-la and Wang Ho-ting. An Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region delegation also attended. Sung Chih-ho, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee and vice chairman of the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee, presided over the opening ceremony.

Comrade Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee and vice chairman of the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee, delivered the opening speech. Comrade Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti said: The fourth autonomous regional conference on learning from Taching in industry has now opened. On behalf of the autonomous regional CCP Committee and Revolutionary Committee, I would like to extend my warm welcome to all the representatives present and give my kind regards to the workers, technicians, cadres and workers' dependents of various nationalities fighting throughout the areas north and south of Tienshan Mountain. Comrade Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti continued: This conference is being held while the people of various nationalities in Sinkiang Autonomous Region are enthusiastically and closely following the wise leader Chairman Hua in beginning the new Long March toward the four socialist modernizations. At present, the situation in Sinkiang is excellent. We have won tremendous victories in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. The line of the party's 11th national congress and the general task for the new period have been deeply rooted in the people's hearts. Those things turned upside down by the gang of four with regard to the right and wrong of political line are being set to right step by step. The party's various policies are being implemented. The mental outlook of the people of various nationalities has undergone tremendous changes and the socialist initiative of the broad masses has been greatly aroused. We have vigorously developed the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and the movement launched by the finance and trade workers to learn from Taching and Tachai. We have made great achievements on all fronts. In the autonomous region, the revolution is vigorous and production is increasing daily.

The unity between the army and the government, between the armymen and the people and among various nationalities is becoming stronger day by day. The dictatorship of the proletariat has become more consolidated. Nevertheless, our work in various fields, particularly our struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, is still lagging way behind the objectives set by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. We are still backward compared with the advanced provinces and municipalities. Comrade Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti said: Of course, the problems and difficulties in our work are linked with our advance and are temporary and surmountable. Under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the direct leadership of the autonomous regional party committee with Comrade Wang Feng as its "squad leader," we certainly can unite as one, struggle hard, eliminate all obstacles and promptly catch up with others in the country during the advance.

Comrade Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wai-mai-ti continued: The task of this conference is to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, further implement the line of the party's 11th national congress and the guidelines of the Fourth National People's Congress, penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging industry and carry out exposure and criticism of the gang of four in connection with Sinkiang's reality. Its task is to sum up and exchange experiences in carrying out the mass movement to learn from Taching and build Taching-type enterprises throughout the country, identify Taching-type enterprises and commend advanced enterprises, collectives and individuals in learning from Taching. Its task is to discuss and arrange the work on the industrial front in the second half of this year, further mobilize the workers and staff of various nationalities to fulfill and overfulfill the 1978 industrial transport and capital construction plans and the plan for building Taching-type enterprises, and make still greater contributions to speeding up the realization of the four modernizations in China.

Comrade Tieh-mu-erh At-wa-mai-ti said: In light of Sinkiang's actual situation, we should carry the great political revolution to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end and never stop until we win complete victory. We should wage an all-out war in exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the Taching oilfield and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company are doing. In accordance with the plan laid down by the autonomous regional party committee, all units should boldly mobilize the masses in carrying out exposure, criticism and investigation in a deepgoing way in line with the units' reality and the mass discussion of the "ten needs and ten need nots" on the economic front. We must integrate the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four with the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line; otherwise, it will be hard for us to deepen the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. We should resolutely deal blows at the class enemies for their destructive activities and at the embezzlers, thieves and speculators. This is an important part of our efforts in settling accounts with the gang of four for their crimes, striking at their social base and eliminating their pernicious influence.

In conclusion, Comrade Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wai-mai-ti urged the representatives present to carry forward the fine traditions of seeking truth from facts and of linking theory with practice, to dare to think and speak out and to make the conference instill a revolutionary drive and lofty aspirations in the people. He hoped that the conference would more effectively develop the movement to learn from Taching in industry and mobilize the workers and staff of various nationalities to make new contributions during the new Long March.

Also present on the rostrum were responsible comrades of various departments, commissions, offices and units concerned under the autonomous regional party committee and Revolutionary Committee; heads of delegations; and representatives of some Taching-type enterprises, advanced enterprises in learning from Taching, advanced producers and advanced workers.

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